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GERMANY MODIFIES DEMANDS ON FRANCE SAYS PARIS REPORT

Solution Hoped As Result of Supposed Willingness to Take Part Instead of All French Kongo Coast

SPAIN IS SATISFIED

Tension Relaxed in Berlin Following Speech by Mr. Asquith and Section of Press See It As Peaceful

PARIS.—It is understood that Baron von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German foreign secretary, who is conducting the negotiations with Jules Cambon, the French ambassador at Berlin, has modified his original program and is now asking for a part instead of the whole coast of French Kongo.

It is reported, however, that he is at the same time naming other conditions which France would find difficult in accepting. Nevertheless, there is a strong feeling that a solution will be found.

The morning papers welcome Mr. Asquith's speech as clarifying the situation and hastening a settlement.

The Figaro understands that Emperor William has told personal friends that the Moroccan question could be settled amicably with France.

Greater optimism prevailed at the capital today, though it was admitted that the Moroccan affair remained difficult. Premier Asquith's statement and French Premier Caillaux's advice to the French to keep cool and be prudent, relieved tension at the moment when relief was needed.

While the foreign office insists that the troubles with Germany are almost certain to be peacefully settled, the activity of the war office indicates that the government does not intend to be caught napping should the negotiations take a disappointing turn.

All cavalry troops have been ordered held in readiness for active service while arms, munitions and supplies have been sent to the forts along the frontier. In addition all of the regiments on duty have been ordered to withhold leave of absence for the present.

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Premier Asquith's statement on Morocco in the House of Commons was made with obvious seriousness and a sense of responsibility. He described the situation as bristling with difficulties, but declared that the government wished to see a solution that would be honorable and satisfactory to all parties and therefore permanent.

All statements with respect to negotiations were mischievous—inventions without any foundation in fact. The government had thought it right to make the British position clear from the beginning and his own previous statements.

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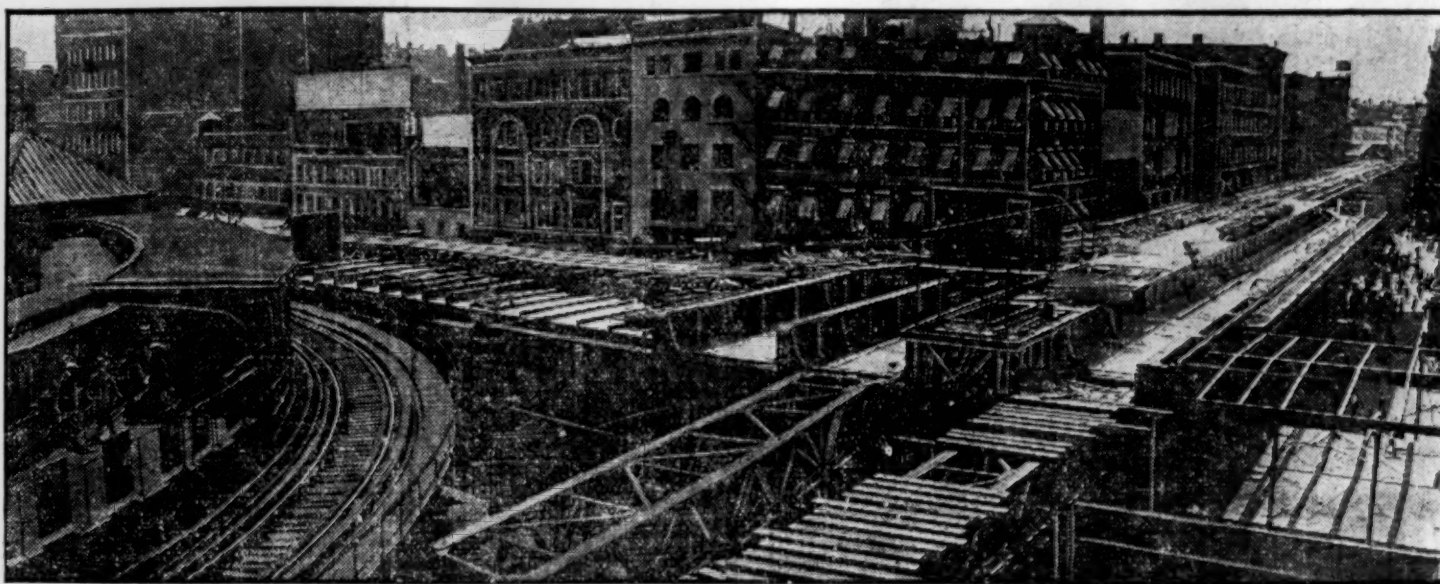
HARVARD ALUMNI HOLDING MEETING AT WALPOLE, N. H.

WALPOLE, N. H.—The summer meeting of the Harvard alumni is being held here today under the auspices of the Harvard Club of New Hampshire and the Harvard Club of Keene, N. H. The program started with a luncheon at 12:30 o'clock at which members of the Harvard Glee Club sang occasional selections.

A. L. Lowell, president of Harvard, who was to answer the toast, "The University," was unable to attend. Governor Bass of the class of '96 replied to "Harvard Opportunity" and Mason Clifford, former mayor of Portland, president of the New England Federated Harvard Clubs, spoke for the alumni.

The formal program of the day closed with a poem written by Edward W. Batchelor for the occasion.

VIEW OF BOSTON ELEVATED CONSTRUCTION AT NORTH STATION



Looking up Causeway street in front of North station, showing Elevated station at left and East Cambridge extension with concrete flooring in place and fences and stairways partly erected

PUSHING EXTENSION OF ELEVATED ROAD TO EAST CAMBRIDGE

The concrete flooring which is being placed upon the East Cambridge extension of the Boston Elevated railway from the North station through Causeway street across the Charles river to Lechmere square on the Cambridge side, is nearly half finished.

The entire extension is expected to be completed within three months and ready for the ballast, track equipment, signals and wiring. The heavy bascule bridge to be placed in the draw in the viaduct is expected to be set by Nov. 1.

The new station on the elevated structure on Causeway street which will connect directly with the midway of the railroad terminal, to be known as North station West, is nearly half completed. The concrete flooring is all in and some of the concrete slabs of the walls are being put up. Fences and stairways are now in the course of construction.

The concrete flooring which is being carried throughout the elevated structure is finished on the Boston side about half way to the viaduct, around the corner of Causeway and Lowell streets. On the Cambridge side this work has only been carried along two spans. On that side the forms for the foot walk are being built. The masonry in line is finished.

CARDIFF DOCKERS STRIKE SETTLED

CARDIFF, Wales.—The dockers' strike, after prolonged and difficult negotiations, was settled late Thursday night. The strike had involved the Welsh coal miners and stopped almost the whole trade of South Wales. In addition it gave rise to serious riots.

A. H. HARRISON FREED

Arthur H. Harrison, a patent solicitor, formerly employed in the United States patent office in Washington, was discharged from custody as a fugitive from justice today by U. S. Commissioner Hayes. Harrison had been indicted on the technical charge of non-support.

STATES' RIGHTS UNITING PINCHOT AND TAFT MEN

WASHINGTON.—The Pinchot conservationists may be forced, through a chain of circumstances, to support President Taft for reelection. That support may not be particularly hearty, on the personal side, but that it may have to be given is not denied in conservation quarters. The political lines are beginning to tighten around the conservation-

RED ARMY IS ROUTED BY DOWNPOUR OF RAIN

MOVES IN WAR GAME TODAY

Rain disturbs ranks of Red army; officers and umpires seek shelter; report is circulated that maneuvers may be abandoned.

Blue army under General Clark moves through West Newbury toward Newburyport.

Cavalry of Red army under General Pew, in pursuit, theoretically annihilated by fire from Blue batteries forming the rear guard.

Big battle of the maneuvers due tomorrow morning near old chain bridge connecting Newburyport and Amesbury.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE RED ARMY, West Newbury, Mass.—

The adverse weather conditions have made this the worst day in the history of Massachusetts militia maneuvers, according to the officers.

The Red army is especially uncomfortable, for the wagons are stuck in the mud and the men have no shovels with which to trench the field where they are camped in order to carry off the water.

Most of the officers have sought shelter and the umpires have all gone to the hotel at Newburyport. A number of desertions are reported.

There is a rumor that the war game will be called off tonight if the present weather conditions continue.

The Reds went into camp at 11 a. m. at Newell pasture, West Newbury, on the Newell-Georgetown road. At that hour the maneuvers were called off for the day.

The Red army broke camp at West Newbury at 6:30 a. m. today and by 8 a. m. the entire body was in full pursuit of the Blues, who were moving along the main road toward Newburyport.

The Reds will engage the enemy Saturday morning at the old chain bridge, that being the last bridge over the Merrimack river before the sea is reached, and the Blues must defend that in order to fulfill the conditions of their problem.

Troops A and D, forming the advance guard of cavalry, harassed the rear guard of the enemy. Skirmishes took place every few minutes, with volley firing and sharpshooting. The cavalry were fired upon by the Blue artillery, after which the enemy limbered up its guns and retreated.

It is expected that the umpires will declare that the Reds suffered heavy losses.

General Pew declared that he did not

believe General Clark would make any offensive movement today, but is taking every precaution against surprise and is prepared for any engagement.

The movements of the troops today were made in a soaking rain. All were desirous of making camp preparatory to the big engagement Saturday.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE BLUE ARMY, Newbury, Mass.—

General Clark's Blue army gained another point upon the Reds this morning by the annihilation of the Red cavalry when the batteries of the Blues, forming the rear guard, were turned on the enemy.

The batteries were covering the march of the Blues toward West Newbury and at 8:30 opened fire upon the Red cavalry

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L. C. HANNA ON STAND AT STEEL INQUIRY AS THE FIRST WITNESS

NEW YORK.—The story of the mid-night conference at the home of J. P. Morgan, which resulted in the absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation after Elbert H. Gary and Henry C. Frick had visited Washington and obtained President Roosevelt's approval, was related today by L. C. Hanna, a brother of the late Senator Hanna.

The witness told of the buying of the T. C. I. by the syndicate of which he was a member and of the development of

(Continued on page two, column three)

IMPORTANT MEASURES PASSED BY MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE

BOSTON & EASTERN ELECTRIC RAILROAD COMPANY bill for a certificate of exigency.

Direct nominations bill for all offices to be filled at state election except presidential electors.

Bill providing for three additional justices of the superior court.

Bill requiring four-wheeled vehicles except those loaded with hay or straw to be equipped with lights.

Measure granting the Massachusetts Institute of Technology a state appropriation of \$100,000 annually for ten years.

The 5-1-hour bill limiting the working hours of women and children.

A bill requiring engineers and conductors on steam roads to have two years' experience as firemen or brakemen.

Measure compelling railroads to furnish drinking water and individual drinking cups on trains running 30 miles or more.

The eight-hour bill providing for hours of employment for employees on public works.

Bills to tax savings deposits in trust companies and savings banks in excess of \$1000.

Senator Hoar's bill providing for trial by jury in certain cases of contempt of court arising out of the issuance of injunctions.

Elevated-West End railway, subway and tunnel measures providing for extension of Boston transit facilities.

Senator's Brown's harbor improvement bill providing for expenditure of \$9,000,000 and appointment of a dock commission.

Bill providing for the supervision of small loan offices by the state.

The McMorroze bill providing for an increase in the salaries of the elementary teachers of Boston.

WOMEN WILL EXHIBIT WARES AND METHODS AT INDUSTRIAL SHOW

At the Boston Chamber of Commerce industrial and educational exhibition in Mechanics building, Oct. 2 to 28, generous space on the second floor will be set apart especially for women exhibitors who will show examples of the high standards of products and business methods required by the Women's Board of Trade of Boston and New England.

This will be the first exhibition of women's work in all its interests that has ever been held in New England. The exhibits will be strictly of a commercial nature, not being representative of any philanthropic, temperance, suffrage, or like activities.

Among the exhibitors who have secured space in the exposition are: E. A. Fairbanks, president of the Mineral Art League, who will conduct a general arts and crafts exhibit, assisted by arts and crafts workers; Mrs. Annie B. Fairfield of the Infants' Bazaar, who will give lectures on "Dainty Things for the

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AWAITING GOV. FOSS TO END THE LONGEST SESSION ON RECORD

BOYNTON BICYCLE RAILWAY BILL GOES TO NEXT LEGISLATURE

In the Senate today Senator Nason offered the petition of E. Moody Boynton for the admission of his bicycle railway bill. The Senate refused to admit the bill by a vote of 10 to 12, dividing in party lines with the exception of Senator Nason, who voted with the Democrats for the bill. The petition was sent to the next General Court.

In the Senate late Thursday the bill appropriating \$9,000,000 for the development of the port of Boston was enacted and sent to Governor Foss for his signature.

The bill to depress the Boston & Maine tracks through the city of Lynn was rejected by a tie-vote on the question of passing it to be enacted. The bill had already passed the House.

A bill providing for a state tax of \$5,500,000, less by half a million than it was expected to be by members of the House ways and means committee a month ago, was passed to be engrossed by both Senate and House late Thursday under suspension of the rules. The amount of the new tax is the same as that of last year.

It is pointed out by members of the ways and means committee that for the first time in many years the expenses of the state have been met by direct taxation, it not having been found necessary to issue bonds to cover certain expenditures, as has been done frequently heretofore.

The House adopted Mr. Conway's order giving members extra mileage of \$1 a mile on account of the unusual length of the session. The Senate ways and means committee recommended a reduction to 80 cents a mile, and the order, as thus amended, was ordered to a third reading, 25 to 4.

The Senate non-concurred with the House in the substitution of the Dean income tax bill for the Senate resolve amending the constitution to permit an income tax on the basis recommended by the Governor. The House adhered to its position, and the matter is ended so far as the present Legislature is concerned.

Later came an unofficial announcement that the Governor would send in a message on taxation before he prorogued the Legislature. It was understood that this would be a final attempt to secure the passage of an income tax measure this year.

TWO COLONIES TO BE JOINED

PARIS.—The French government has decided to unite the colonies of Guadeloupe and Martinique with one head and has created a governor-generalship of the Antilles, to which office Mons. Pascal Cécail, the radical socialist deputy, will be appointed temporarily.

SCHOONER SEEKS SHELTER

MACHIASPORT, Me.—After being blown to leeward several hundred miles and having some of her light gear carried away, the schooner Hortensia, Captain Clark, Edmunds for New York, came in the harbor last night. She left Edmunds Tuesday and encountered severe weather conditions when off Patuxent light.

Finance Board Plan is Defeated in Senate and Legislators Make Preparations to Prorogue

ENACT MANY BILLS

Number of Messages and Vetoes From the Chief Executive Has Been a Feature of the Work of Year

After referring to the next general court Governor Foss' bill for the establishment of a state finance commission this afternoon, all other matters having been attended to, the members of the Legislature gathered in their respective chambers to wait for Governor Foss to prorogue them.

Word came shortly that the Governor was undecided about signing the Brown \$9,000,000 harbor development bill in its present form, believing, it was said, that the Governor should have the appointing of all the members of the proposed harbor board which is to supervise the improvements. As passed by the Legislature the bill provided that one of the five members should be appointed by the mayor of Boston.

Some of the legislators immediately notified members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce who had been interested in the passage of the bill and together they called on the Governor to confer with him on the matter.

At 2 p. m. the conference had not finished. It was said at the Governor's office, however, that he would undoubtedly sign the bill before the close of the day.

There have been 749 acts approved up to date this year as against 650 approved for the session last year. It is figured that when everything is cleaned up there will be about 100 more acts put on the Blue Book than last year. The number of vetoes is smaller than last year. There have been 154 to date, a few of which have not been approved. The full record will not be ready till prorogation.

A new record in long sessions has already been established by the present Legislature. If prorogation comes today this session will have extended one day longer than that of 1883, when Maj.-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, a Democrat, was Governor. Last year's Legislature prorogued June 13.

"No such progressive legislation has been enacted in Massachusetts for a generation as that enacted by the present Legislature," declared Governor Foss in an interview on the general work accomplished this year by the Great and General Court of 1911.

The Governor on reaching the State House today said he had no wish to keep the General Court longer if it has completed the business of the session. Accordingly, the executive council is summoned to meet at 2 p. m., to be ready to act upon such final matters as may be presented to them and to facilitate the departure of the members of the Legislature.

"Men with experience up here at the

(Continued on page two, column one)

LORD LANSDOWNE IS BELIEVED MASTER IN UNIONIST DISSENSION

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Sufficient peers have now signified their support of Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour to make the creation of any new peerages most unlikely.

The Conservative association in Birmingham supports Mr. Balfour in spite of the Chamberlain influence.

LONDON.—The government is going to give the Unionists plenty of time in which to compose their differences.

Premier Asquith, anxious as his opponents to avoid swamping the upper house with new barons, will not force a crisis so long as matters are tending in his direction.

There are even rumors of an early adjournment of Parliament before final action on the veto bill and a session in the autumn, by which time it is thought that the tension may be entirely abated. It is reported that Lord St. Aldwyn has pledged himself to lead 50 Unionist peers into the government lobby in support of the veto bill.

This plan, while relieving Lord Lansdowne of the onus of voting against his own amendments to the bill, would insure its passage without resort to the creation of peers, as the government can rely upon 50 votes in the House of Lords from the Liberal peers and it is doubtful whether Lord Halsbury will succeed in taking 50 into the opposition lobby.

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AWAITING GOV. FOSS TO END THE LONGEST SESSION ON RECORD

(Continued from page one)

State House tell me that the amount of good work done this year is really remarkable," the Governor said. "I am pleased with the way the Legislature followed out my recommendations for important legislation. I have been informed that from 70 to 75 per cent of the recommendations made in my various messages sent to the Legislature have been followed with appropriate legislation. This is a record to which it would be hard to find an equal."

"Among the measures that I have enacted this year that I recall offhand as particularly noteworthy are those for the development of Boston harbor, workmen's compensation, an eight-hour day for public employees, 54 hours a week instead of 56 for women and children employed in our big mercantile plants, the direct nomination of state and county officials and representatives in the Legislature, three new judges for our overburdened superior court and increased pay for all the superior and supreme court judges."

"Some criticism has been made of the experts and the work they have done, but I feel now that they have completed their work, that it has been one of the best things that has ever happened for the state. It has opened up a new field for improvements in many ways in the future, shown where wrongs in our institutions can be corrected and economies made throughout the commonwealth. It will take time to accomplish this, of course."

"This has been a business administration. I don't pretend to be a politician and haven't been playing politics. If you will look at my list of appointments you will see that I have appointed to office many Republicans, taking in every case the man shown to be the best qualified for the office."

As usual this year's Legislature had a big quota of measures affecting the city of Boston, a large percentage of which were presented on petition of Mayor Fitzgerald.

Adverse committee reports were made on the various bills to amend the Boston charter so as to increase the city council and return to the old system of ward representation and to take from the hands of the civil service commission the power to pass upon appointments by the mayor of heads of departments.

The various petitions presented for a metropolitan Boston district resulted in the drafting of a compromise bill by the committee on metropolitan affairs which provided for a metropolitan Boston district for statistical purposes only. The committee's measure was regarded as weak and ineffective by many friends of the original petitions and its defeat after it reached the Legislature was not unexpected nor unwelcome to most of those actively interested in the subject.

In place of the bill releasing for immediate use \$3,000,000 already appropriated for the development of the commonwealth's harbor line property in East Boston there was substituted a measure, known as the "Brown bill," which calls for an outlay of \$9,000,000 to be expended in developing the port of Boston, including dredging, filling, building docks, warehouses and railroad terminals, etc. A board of five men, three to be appointed by the Governor, one by the mayor of Boston and the fifth to be the chairman of the board of harbor and land commissioners, is provided for in the bill to have direction of the work. One of the members appointed by the Governor is to be an expert and is to receive a salary of \$15,000, the highest salary paid to an individual in the state's employ. The other members are to receive \$1000 each.

The bill to construct a street across the Back Bay fens in Boston connecting Audubon road with Huntington avenue was passed with but little opposition. This was a sister bill to the Boylston

street extension measure which received the Governor's veto.

Attorney-General Swift having ruled that the bill to allow Boston to appropriate a maximum sum annually of \$50,000 for the use of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts was unconstitutional, the measure was rejected on recommendation of the committee on cities.

The committee on education reported adversely on Mayor Fitzgerald's bill that the Mechanic Arts high school be placed upon the same financial basis as the industrial schools of the commonwealth and thus receive a share of the state aid given to these institutions.

The bill authorizing the city of Boston

(Continued on page eight, column one)

NATION WIDE EXPRESS INQUIRY BEGINS IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO—The opening of a nationwide inquiry into express rates by a committee of railroad commissioners here Thursday was marked by sharp verbal passages between representatives of express companies and shipping interests.

It was contended on behalf of the shippers that the graduate scale of rate is unfair, that there should be a more reasonable time limit within which claims against express companies for overcharges can be collected, and that the contract system between express companies and railroads should be subject to severe scrutiny.

Charles F. Staples of the Minnesota railroad and warehouse commission, is chairman of the committee. The other members of the committee are O. F. Berry, chairman of the Illinois railroad and warehouse commission; Halford Erickson, chairman of the railroad committee of Wisconsin; O. P. Gothlin, chairman of the Ohio railroad commission, and E. S. Depass of the railroad commission of Arizona.

RAILROADS LOOK FOR BIG CROPS IN THE AUTUMN

NEW YORK—In anticipation of satisfactory crops, the railroads are beginning to place substantial contracts for equipment for fall delivery.

Missouri Pacific has issued a request for bids for the construction of 4435 cars, 2000 all-steel gondola, 1000 steel underframe box, 500 all-steel flat, 500 steel underframe stock, 400 steel underframe automobile, 18 composite baggage and 17 all-steel postal cars. The cost of this equipment will be over \$5,000,000. The company has also placed a \$1,000,000 order for 50 locomotives with the American Locomotive Company.

The Wabash railroad is in the market for 1000 steel underframe box cars and 200 all-steel hopper cars, and the Atlantic Coast line has issued specifications for the construction of 1008 steel cars. The placing of these orders will stimulate business among the equipment companies, which will in turn have a beneficial effect upon the steel trade.

IMPROVE SERVICE ON NEW HAVEN

Train service on the South shore line of the New Haven railroad will be improved Monday between Boston and Greenbush, as the result of the completion of six miles of double tracking between Cohasset and Greenbush. Beyond Greenbush the line is a single track.

The local service now ends at Cohasset and at Scituate, the old terminal being at the former town. All trains now terminating at the latter town will be extended to Greenbush.

ROBBINS LIBRARY GETS MANY GIFTS

ARLINGTON, Mass.—Many gifts have been made to the Robbins Memorial Library, among them a collection of engravings which have been hung in the art gallery of the library. They were the gift of the late Winfield Robbins. A plaster cast of the "Madonna and Child" has been given by Miss Ethel Wellington, while other gifts of Mr. Robbins are bronze busts of Washington and Franklin.

GIRLS ARE CALM IN FACTORY FIRE

ROCKLAND, Mass.—More than 150 women and girls fled calmly out of the stitching room on the fourth floor of the Rice & Hutchins shoe factory shortly after work began today when a fire started in a storeroom nearby. The fire was quickly extinguished. The loss will exceed \$1000.

L. C. HANNA ON STAND AT THE STEEL INQUIRY TELLS ABOUT T. C. & I.

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the plant. It was becoming a powerful factor in the steel trade of the South and West and had a big order from E. H. Harriman, he said, when the financial depression came.

The banks called loans for which stock of the company was pledged, he said, and it became necessary to let the steel combine take the concern in order to save the firm of Moore & Schley. Mr. Hanna said that at the conference Mr. Morgan, himself, was not present.

Mr. Hanna and E. W. Oglebay were members of the conference of 15 men who took over the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company and its vast southern ore properties and ran it as an independent factor in the steel world until the merger of 1907.

Mr. Hanna said he had been in the ore business all his life and he held 10,000 shares of stock in the original T. C. I. pool. He bought the stock before the valuable mineral lands held by the company made it a good investment.

In discussing the mineral resources of the T. C. I., Mr. Hanna said that at the time his syndicate purchased the stock it had been estimated that the company controlled between 400,000,000 and 500,000,000 tons of iron ore and 1,000,000,000 or 2,000,000,000 tons of coal. He said that the purchase was made solely with the idea of developing the property.

"Did you employ Morgan or any other syndicate manager to float bonds and finance the deal for you?" asked Chairman Stanley.

"The financing of our company never cost us even a postage stamp."

"Did you have any provision in your charter that would enable you to buy or sell your stock so as to affect the market price?"

"None at all."

Mr. Hanna said the plant of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company was not modern. The object of the company was to develop the physical plant to dispose of the enormous mineral resources. He discussed details of the situation in the Birmingham coal and iron fields, declaring that the combination of ore and coal made the manufacture of steel possible at a low cost.

He said the company was making rails by the open hearth process and was improving the quality to a point where they were able to charge \$1 a ton more for rails than was paid for Bessemer steel.

"Did you get any contracts at that price?"

"Yes, we had a very respectable order booked the last year we were in business. We had an order for 157,500 tons of rails for E. H. Harriman at \$1 advance over the regular market price."

"How long after you received the Harriman order was it before your company began to have trouble with Wall Street?"

"Not many months."

Mr. Hanna outlined the improvement made to the plant by the company, saying some \$10,000,000 was spent. The company had no bonded indebtedness, having raised its capital by selling stock to holders of record.

GOVERNMENT SUES CLERK

NEW YORK—Francis Julius Kieckhefer, from 1884 to 1895, chief of the bureau of accounts and disbursing clerk in the department of state at Washington, D. C., has been sued by the government for \$127,206, alleged proceeds derived from the sale of federal law and statute books and moneys due the government on treaty stipulations.

MAY REPAIR THE PORTSMOUTH

WASHINGTON—The old sailing naval vessel Portsmouth, now used as a quarantine ship at Norfolk, Va., will not be dismantled until Congress passes upon the proposal to fit her out to sail around the world. The Portsmouth raised the American flag at Buena Vista, near San Francisco, in the war with Mexico.

BAY-STATE POSTAL BANKS

WASHINGTON—Announcement was made at the postoffice department today that postal savings banks at Lexington, Stoneham and Orange, Mass., will begin business on Aug. 28.

BRITAIN BUYS BEAUMONT PLANE

LONDON—The British government has purchased the aeroplane used by Andre Beaumont in his successful trip around England and Scotland.

ISSUE OF STATES RIGHTS UNITING ALL REPUBLICANS

(Continued from page one)

states, who, he said, would throttle the conservation movement by turning it over to the several states for final disposition. This speech was not well received by the states' rights people, but they were in the minority and could do nothing but protest verbally.

In each prior convention, as in that at St. Paul last year, the federalists have overcome the states' rights people. But the word comes now that the contest is to be renewed at Kansas City this year, on a larger scale than heretofore, owing to the near approach of a presidential campaign.

Governor Shafroth of Colorado has sent out a call for a public lands congress at Denver, beginning Sept. 29, the day after the close of the convention in Kansas City.

Of course, Messrs. Pinchot, Garfield and their friends are not fond of Mr. Taft. It is even possible that Mr. Garfield may head a movement in opposition to giving Mr. Taft the Ohio delegates to the national convention next year. Also, the conservationists have seen to it that Senator La Follette will have a good place on the Kansas City program in September. All of the Pinchot conservationists would like to see Taft defeated for the nomination, and Senator La Follette is the man they would like to run against him. But few of them are deceiving themselves into thinking that the chances are good for heading Mr. Taft off.

Major-General Grant said: "The Massachusetts volunteer militia has developed much more than I had expected. I am surprised and pleased at the excellent manner in which the operations are being carried off. I believe they will be of great benefit to all concerned."

NEEDLESS CALLING OF FIREMEN ENDS

NEW YORK—John C. Rennard, electrical engineer of the fire department, has arranged at Commissioner Johnson's order 350 new cutoff circuits for the 900 Manhattan fire alarm boxes. These cutoffs will be switched on at night, so that only those firemen needed to respond to an alarm will be awakened, the alarm going only to four or five firehouses instead of 20 or more houses.

Under the old system firemen had to get out of bed unnecessarily.

GET-RICH-QUICK FRAUD ALLEGED

NEW YORK—Postoffice inspectors raided the offices of the American Canning Company in the Produce exchange this afternoon and arrested four men, charging them with postal fraud. The prisoners were Henry W. Robinson, Otto Hatch, Charles A. Smith and S. G. Canfield.

They were held in \$7500 for examination on Oct. 2. It is alleged they worked a "get-rich-quick" scheme.

ASKS \$200,000,000 FOR ROADS

WASHINGTON—The road of the country will be benefited to the extent of \$200,000,000 in the next five years if the House adopts and the Senate and President then approve a resolution which Representative French of Idaho has introduced. It provides for an expenditure of \$20,000,000 by the government for five successive years, the states to add an equal amount for improving their roads.

SMITH SHERMAN GIVEN YEAR

Dr. Smith L. Sherman of Fitchburg was sentenced to imprisonment for one year by Judge Dodge in the United States district court today. Sherman was indicted last winter on a charge of fraudulent use of the mails in representing himself to be heir to the estate of Sarah Jane Williams of Springfield and Boston.

SENIOR PASALODOS RESIGNS

HAVANA, Cuba—Senior Pasalodos, secretary to President Gomez, has resigned, it is stated, for the purpose of resuming his duties as registrar of deeds at Cienfuegos. The actual reason for his resignation is believed by critics to be the persistent attacks of the newspaper El Dia.

OIL STOVE EXPLODES

REVERE, Mass.—An oil stove exploded in a one-story cottage at 69 Elmwood street last evening. The building was owned and occupied by Nicola Maschitto and was destroyed by the fire which resulted. The cottage was valued at \$500 and the contents at \$250.

FIRE IN AUTO INN, REVERE

The auto inn at Revere was partly destroyed by fire early today.

BLUE ARMY HOLDING ITS POSITION AS REDS SEEK THE ADVANTAGE

(Continued from page one)

who were in pursuit. It is expected that the umpires will declare the Red cavalry to be without horse for the rest of the war, unless receiving imaginary reinforcements.

Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham is today representing the commonwealth at the maneuvers in the absence of Governor Foss. Mr. Frothingham and Maj.-Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., paid a visit to both camps.

The Blue army passed through West Newbury at 10 a. m. in two bodies, the baggage train to the northward, protected by the main body of infantry to the south and the batteries in the rear. The Blues are camped for tonight 3½ miles outside Newburyport.

The big battle of the maneuvers will take place near the old chain bridge at an early hour Saturday, it is said today.

Governor Foss, with Maj.-Gen. Frederick D. Grant of the regular army, his guest, the general's two aids, Capt. G. E. Thorne and Lieut. Marion Howard, U. S. A., and Adjutant-General Pearson of the state militia, reviewed the Red army Thursday at F. M. Hill's farm, 808 Salem street, North Andover.

Major-General Grant said: "The Massachusetts volunteer militia has developed much more than I had expected. I am surprised and pleased at the excellent manner in which the operations are being carried off. I believe they will be of great benefit to all concerned."

It was said this morning that the maneuvers will cost much more than the \$200,000 appropriated by the state. There have been distributed to the troops of both armies 400,000 rounds of ammunition.

Explains War Moves

WEST BOSTON, Mass.—Capt. M. E. Hanna, of the general staff, chief umpire of the maneuvers, has issued a statement explaining the military significance of the war maneuvers.

"The task of the Red force," he says, "from the beginning has been primarily to prevent the Blue force from recapturing the city of Boston with its coast defenses and the reopening of the port of Boston to the Blue navy."

"On the other hand the task of the Blue force under General Clark has been from the start to cooperate with a stronger Blue force being raised in Maine and New Hampshire for the purpose of advancing on and recapturing the city of Boston."

"In doing this General Clark's mission has been primarily to keep open the bridges across the Merrimack river so that the imaginary Blue force from Maine and New Hampshire might cross without opposition."

OPEN COUNTRY CLUB BUNGALOW

BELMONT, Mass.—The new bungalow at the Belmont Springs Country Club was thrown open Thursday evening and a large party of the members and friends had a house-warming.

COMPLETE OLD HOME PROGRAM

ROYALSTON, Mass.—The old home day arrangements are practically completed. The event occurs Aug. 4, and will begin at 10 in the morning, continuing throughout the day and evening. There will be a ball in the evening in the town hall. One of the speakers will be Charles M. Gardner, master of the state grange.

DRIVER RUNS DOWN MAN

While driving to a fire at 177 Cambridge street today District Chief Daniel Sennott ran down a man named Albert Buchanan, a resident of North Sudbury, the latter receiving injuries. The fire was in a barrel of lime and was due to the rain. The damage was slight.

PERMIT FOR HOLYOKE RAILWAY

The board of railway commissioners today authorized the Holyoke Street Railway Company to construct and maintain a portion of its line in that city upon private land near the Holyoke Country Club. The consent of the Aldermen has already been obtained.

HELD FOR BUYING U. S. BLANKETS

William C. Dickey of Beverly is held in \$500 bonds today for the September term of the United States district court at Portland, Me. He is charged with having bought army blankets from soldiers at Portland.

GERMANY MODIFIES DEMANDS ON FRANCE SAYS PARIS REPORT

(Continued from page one)

ment and the speech of the chancellor of the exchequer had been designed to show that this was so. He hoped that this had been made so clear that no misunderstanding was possible.

Mr. Balfour declared that the opposition would be loyal to the letter and spirit of the government's request not to embarrass it by questions and he declared amid loud cheers from all parties that if any persons hoped to take the kingdom at a disadvantage owing to the constitutional struggle, they little understood the temper of the country.

Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor party, was at one with the government and opposition. If the bark of peace was going to be wrecked at the present moment, he said, they would stand by it after the wreck.

A modus vivendi has been arranged between France and Spain in Morocco.

King to Visit Cowes

LONDON—Unless the international situation is more serious King George will attend the Cowes regatta on Saturday.

Following a night of activity such as has not been seen in naval circles for some years, the first division of the home fleet, which includes some of Britain's biggest battleships of the dreadnought type, was reported today to be ready to proceed to sea.

In official circles the significance of the orders to the fleet is discounted with the statement that it is only the ordinary measure, usually taken to have the fleet ready, and that it has been done when the situation was less acute than now.

Premier Asquith held a conference with King George at Buckingham Palace today at which the foreign situation was discussed.

Significance is attached in some quarters to the statement that Woolwich arsenal has been working at the highest pressure for two months.

Tension Less in Berlin

BERLIN—Following Mr. Asquith's speech there is felt to be a slight relaxation in the tension.

While one section of the German press was silent editorially on the speech, other journals regarded it as peaceful in tone.

There is a feeling that the Franco-German secret negotiations have taken a more hopeful turn and finally are making some actual progress.

REPUBLICANS HOLD BAKE

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham, Secretary of State Langtry and Attorney-General Swift were the principal guests Thursday at a clam bake of Republicans of southeastern Massachusetts. Secretary Langtry attacked Governor Foss.

TAKE 163 OUT ON CRUISE

The floating hospital took out today 163 persons. It is Caroline Billings Thacher day and the Misses Thacher are the subscribers. The night cruise is named in memory of Lilla Masury Hastings, and Samuel B. and Albert A. Hastings are the subscribers.

2-PIECE OUTING SUITS

Our big Outing Suit Sale is drawing to a close—take advantage of this opportunity to buy a vacation suit at a reduced price. Some excellent patterns still remain at

\$8—\$10

A. SHUMAN & CO.

REMSEN BOARD BOUGHT DOGS AND MONKEYS

WASHINGTON—Monkeys, four for \$28; monkey cages, five for \$100; two Boston terriers at \$50, with eight dog cages at \$235.52; a horseshoe at \$3.75 and an electric griddle at \$35, were among the items in the expense accounts of the Remsen board submitted to the committee on expenditures in the department of agriculture today.

The expenses are from the organization of the board, Feb. 20, 1908, to July 25, 1911, and including salaries amounted to \$175,527. The itemized accounts show that the members of the board, including Drs. Ina Remsen, Russell H. Crittenden, John H. Long, Alonzo C. Taylor, C. A. Herter and Theobald Smith, who succeeded Herter, each was paid at the rate of \$25 a day.

The committee met to investigate charges against Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, that he had unlawfully paid Dr. H. H. Rusby, an expert in the department, at the rate of \$20 to \$50 a day, while the limit is \$11.

FRANCE BUSY ON U. S. PEACE TREATY

PARIS—J. J. Jusserand, the French ambassador to the United States, who is now here, and Robert Bacon, the American ambassador, are engaged daily in arranging the final text of the Franco-American arbitration treaty.

AWARD SOMERVILLE CONTRACT

A contract was awarded today to Arthur W. Berry of Somerville for erecting three rooms on the third floor of the Somerville city hall for increased office space for \$1995.

AMUSEMENTS

BASS POINT NAHANT DAN- CING, etc. Leave from Bass Point at 10:30, 11:30, 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30. Return from Bass Point at 10:30, 11:30, 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30. NEW BASS POINT & REVERE LINE 3 steamers from Bass Point to Revere Ocean Pier and return every 20 mins. Next TUES. and THURS. Evenings Steam leaves Otis Wharf at 7:30 direct to Revere Pier. Round trip including admission to Pier Railroad.....50c

CREATORE

AND HIS BAND American League Park Huntington Ave. Every Night at 8:15, including Sunday Admission to Grand stand 25 cents. Reserved Seats in Boxes, Field Chairs and Grand Stand, 50c extra

BOSTON & NEW YORK

Special through car leaves Postoffice at 2:45 P. M. Tickets and information at Pass. Dept. B. & N. R. Co., 300 Washington st. TO PROVIDENCE OR FALL RIVER 25c

NORUMBEGA PARK

OPEN DAILY AT 10 A. M. Magnificent Covered Open Air Theatre Vaudeville, 3:30 and 8:05. Cafe, etc.

HOTELS

The Blackstone is the Best Hotel in Chicago All the public rooms are ventilated with refrigerated air.

Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about summer resorts, write us whether you wish sea, mountain or inland locations, and price you wish to pay. We will submit a list of resorts, and when you make your selection, we will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired. Hotel and Travel Department THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville. CASTLE SQUARE—"On the Quiet." MAJESTIC—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

NEW YORK COHAN—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford." HAMMERSTEIN—Vaudeville. NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."

CHICAGO OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford." MAJESTIC—Vaudeville. OPERA HOUSE—"Miss Fix-it."

Leading Events in Athletics



Western Golf Tourney

R. A. GARDNER MEETS NATIONAL CHAMPION IN THE SEMI-FINALS

E. M. Byers Plays Albert Seckel in Lower Half of Western Golf Association Tournament Today

WINNERS TOMORROW

DETROIT—The semi-final round of the annual championship tournament of the Western Golf Association for 1911 is scheduled for today on the links of the Detroit Golf Club and with W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Pittsburgh, national amateur champion, meeting R. A. Gardner of Chicago, national champion in 1909, in the upper half, and E. M. Byers, an ex-national and intercollegiate champion, meeting Albert Seckel, intercollegiate champion in 1909, some record-breaking golf is expected before the winner of the finals is determined.

The feature of the third round Thursday was the defeat of Mason Phelps, western champion of 1910, by Robert A. Gardner by 2 up.

Phelps made a magnificent fight. He never lost his gameness, and on the tenth hole of the afternoon round he played a beautiful shot from behind the root of a tree onto the green. But in Gardner he met a man who could drive right along with him, play him iron for iron and outplay him on the greens. Phelps found an opponent whose steadiness matched his own and who was not shaken when Phelps cut down his lead in the morning and twice had him even in the afternoon.

Gardner simply was too much for the champion. Of scarcely less interest and far more thrilling than the Phelps-Gardner match was the one in which Paul Hunter lost to W. C. Fownes, Jr. Hunter's sensational work in the morning, when he pulled up to even on the eighteenth from 6 down at the turn, gave the two a large following.

The afternoon match was even harder fought and was not won till Fownes laid a styxie on the eighteenth hole, winning the hole and the match. Hunter made a beautiful approach and had it on the green in 3, and apparently had it won, but the Pittsburgher edged him out.

J. D. Standish of Detroit lost to Albert Seckel. The Chicago player got an early advantage and added to it in the afternoon, winning by 4 and 3. E. M. Byers defeated M. D. Richie, 9 and 8. The summary: Seckel defeated Standish, 4 and 3; Gardner defeated Phelps, 1 up; Byers defeated Richie, 9 and 8; Fownes defeated Hunter, 1 up.

BRIDES IS FIELD COACH AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Arthur Brides, the former Yale fullback and guard, has been appointed one of the regular field coaches for this season by Capt. Arthur Howe of the Yale football team. With Kistler and Morris, Brides will assist Head Coach Jack Field.

Brides was graduated two years ago and has since been head coach of the University of North Carolina eleven. He has been offered the position of physical director there. He was one of the most successful coaches in the South last year. Brides' failure to win the football captaincy at Yale three years ago was one of the sensations of the year. Brides lives in Brockton and prepared for Yale at Williston Academy. He has already arrived here.

CLARKE WINS IN BICYCLE RACE

NEW HAVEN—The 10-mile open was the feature of the bicycle races at Light-house Point Thursday night. It was won by A. J. Clarke of Australia, with Fred Hill of Boston second and Edward Root of Boston third. The time was 22m. 35s. Kramer dropped out in the fourth lap of the first mile because of a punctured tire.

A half-mile handicap was won by Pedlar Palmer of Australia, with a handicap of 65 yards, in 54s. Wells of Australia was second and Carmen of Long Island third. A two-mile invitation race was won by Fred Hall, with Edward Root second and Krebs third. Time 4m. 45s.

IVER JOHNSON \$1 THERMOS BOTTLE

We can now sell you a genuine Thermos pint bottle for \$1. Other sizes up to \$3.50. Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Co. 155-157 Washington St., cor. Cornhill, Boston

PRESS CLUB GOLF MEET ENTRY LIST GROWING LARGER

General Taylor Donates Trophy—Tournament Bids Fair to Be One of Most Successful This Year

Representatives of many professions, hailing from all parts of New England, will compete in the golf tournament of the Boston Press Club to be played next week on the Wollaston Golf Club's course at Montclair. The event bids fair to be one of the most successful competitions of the year in this vicinity.

The championship trophy, the principal prize in the tournament, was presented to the club Thursday by Gen. Charles H. Taylor of the Boston Globe. It stands over a foot high and will rest on an ebony base. It will be known as the Charles H. Taylor trophy, and must be won three years by a player before becoming his personal property.

The cup bears the following inscription: GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP Under auspices of Boston Press Club. CHARLES H. TAYLOR TROPHY. Donated in 1911. To Be Won Three Times. Not Necessarily in Successive Years. To Be Given.

Below the inscription are several panels upon which will be inscribed the names of the winners in annual competition. The winner each year will be given a replica of this trophy, the cup itself remaining in the custody of the Boston Press Club until it has become the permanent property of a golfer.

The gross score trophy for the competition in the qualifying round on Monday has been presented to the club by the Boston Post. This will be a silver cup and it will be suitably inscribed. The other prizes will be given by the editors of the various Boston papers.

The committee received several entries Thursday, including those of Thomas F. Cladin of Wollaston, Mayor M. Fred O'Connell of Fitchburg and Dr. W. G. Kendall of the Boston Athletic Association.

Others on the entry list are newspaper men, physicians, dentists, clergymen, engineers, artists, advertising writers, bankers, school and college professors, sculptors, architects and actors.

Post entries will be allowed at Wollaston Monday. This tournament is open to any golfer associated with recognized professions throughout New England.

KNOCKABOUTS TO RACE IN HARBOR AT BRISTOL, R. I.

BRISTOL, R. I.—It has been definitely determined to eliminate the Brenton's reef race from the card of the Bristol Yacht Club this season, and as a substitute event the club will hold a race in Bristol harbor tomorrow for knockabouts of the so-called Warwick Neck one-design class.

Handsome cups, presented by Rear Commodore John Palmer, Jr., will be given as first and second prizes. The requirements of the race are that all of the dozen or more craft entered shall keep within the limits of the harbor. This will insure their being in full view from the clubhouse at all times.

It is announced here that the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, designers and builders of racing craft, have sold the 52-foot sloop Shinnia, originally built by the firm for Commodore Morton F. Plant of New York to Oliver H. Payne, the New York yachtsman, owner of the steam yacht Aphrodite. The Herreshoffs obtained the Shinnia in a deal with Commodore Plant when they built the Elena for him. Mr. Payne will race Shinnia in New York races this season. The boat is now being outfitted and put into condition by the Herreshoffs.

TENNIS PLAY FOR NEW YORK

NEW YORK—It is reported to be practically certain that the preliminary matches in the international lawn tennis tournament for the Davis cup between the British team and the Americans will be decided on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club here. The series of competitions, four singles and one doubles, will be played late in September upon a date to be selected by the executive committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, following correspondence with the English association.

SMALL DEFEATS CUSSMAN

MAPLEWOOD HOTEL, Maplewood, N. H.—Both divisions of the second invitation golf tourney were brought to a close Friday when the two 18-hole finales were played. Irving W. Small of Braintree was the victor in the first over Prof. H. E. Cussman of Winchester by 2-1, while W. S. Hought of Chevy Chase won the second division over J. P. Taylor of Maplewood by 5-3.

CHAMPION SWIMMER RETIRES

PHILADELPHIA—L. Wittington Anthony, holder of a number of swimming titles in the Middle Atlantic Association, announced his retirement from the sport here Thursday. On July 8 last he won the one-mile intercollegiate championship at Sheephead Bay. He was graduated this year from the University of Pennsylvania.

AMERICAN TENNIS FOLLOWERS AWAIT NEWPORT TOURNEY

Challengers Will Have to Meet the Best Champions United States Has Had in Many Years.

COMES NEXT MONTH

With the national lawn tennis singles and doubles championships of 1911 less than a month away, and the second annual clay-court championships the only big tournament intervening, followers of this sport are beginning to look forward to the big Newport events which will begin on the famous Casino grounds Aug. 21, with increasing interest, especially since the completion of the Longwood singles and eastern doubles.

With William A. Larned, the singles champion, and F. R. Alexander and H. H. Hackett, the doubles title holders, ready to defend their titles, the winners of the all-comers and preliminary doubles will be forced to meet the best champions that have represented this country in many years.

Larned has held the title six years and has a record which has been surpassed only by Richard D. Sears, the first champion ever turned out in this country and who held the title from 1881 to 1888 without a break. That Larned is capable of bettering this record is the belief of those who have followed the playing of the present title holder during the past five years and it is freely predicted that unless he defaults, he will win his first leg on the new trophy next month.

The question of who will win the all-comers and the right to meet the holder in the challenge round is more uncertain than was thought would be the case before the Longwood tourney was played. This furnished many upsets, not the least being the remarkable improvement in the playing of E. P. Larned, the champion's brother, who disposed of G. F. Touchard in rather easy style. McLoughlin's early elimination as well as that of M. H. Long, the clay-court champion, seems to eliminate them as possible challengers, although they are all about evenly matched and may reverse the Longwood results.

Should the younger Larned have the same success at Newport as he did at Longwood, there is no doubt but what his brother will again default in his favor. Such a result will be regretted by many followers of the sport, as the passing of W. A. Larned from the premier position in American lawn tennis will remove from active competition the last of those players who made the game so popular in the '90s, including F. H. Hovey, R. D. Wrenn, Clarence Holart, M. G. Chase, M. D. Whitman, Holcomb Ward and D. F. Davis.

That Hackett and Alexander should succeed in defending their doubles title from the winners of the preliminaries is the general opinion of followers of the game. Touchard and Little, McLoughlin and Bundy, the Doyle brothers and whatever pair wins the western title, do not appear anywhere near as strong as the present titleholders, and their defeat would cause much surprise.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Pittsburg won every game of its series with Brooklyn, giving the Pirates seven straight victories, as they had already won four straight from Boston.

One more for Pitcher Gregg of Cleveland. He seems to be as regular at winning his games as that other recruit, Alexander of the Philadelphia Nationals.

Alexander came to the rescue of the Philadelphia Nationals again yesterday, defeating St. Louis 4 to 3, and putting the Quakers back into second place in the league standing.

If Beck keeps up his hitting he will make up for the loss of Magee. Four hits in four times up for the former Boston-Cincinnati outfielder is about as good as the great Magee could do.

Only one home run was made in the two big leagues yesterday. Zimmerman of the Chicago Nationals getting the honor. What a difference from the early season games when six would be considered a poor day's work.

The present infield lineup of the Boston Americans looks better than any other tried by Manager Donovan this year. Gardner is playing a great game at third base and Engle is showing daily improvement at first. Wagner also appears at his best at second.

EXTENDING CITY WATER SYSTEM

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—That \$100,000 will be spent in the next year in extending the East Sacramento water system is the statement of H. A. McClelland, president of the East Sacramento Water Company.

The water company already has numerous wells in the vicinity of Elmhurst, but owing to the rapid settlement of the district lying north of the M Street road and east of Sacramento, the system will be extended to cover that district.

In addition to the boring of a number of new wells, about 34 miles of pipe will be laid. The franchises have been obtained by the East Sacramento Water Company, and the work of extending the system will begin immediately.

WESTERN LEAGUE
Lincoln 4, Pueblo 1.
Topeka 3, Denver 2.
CONNECTICUT LEAGUE
Hartford 4, Waterbury 2.
Bridgeport 1, New Haven 0.
Springfield 2, New Britain 1.

Former Cincinnati Player Who is Playing Star Game for Manager Bresnahan



(Photo by Horner-Jordan Co., Boston)
MILLER J. HUGGINS
St. Louis National baseball team

POLO TEAMS PLAY FOUR CONTESTS IN BIG TOURNEY

Bryn Mawr, New Haven, Aiken and Myopia Freebooters Are Victors in the Preliminary Events

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—Four polo games, two being played at a time on the opposite sides of the Point Judith grounds took place Thursday afternoon. The first match, in which Bryn Mawr defeated Dedham second, 10½ to 2½, was for the junior championship and was an interesting match, although the superior team work of Bryn Mawr easily gave them the victory. New Haven beat Point Judith 9 to 6½ in the second game, which was for the national points cup.

The most exciting contest was that of the Myopia Freebooters against Cooperstown for the Overture cups. The score was a tie at the end of the play period and it was necessary to play overtime. Quincy Shaw scoring the winning point for Myopia in 17s. Myopia was credited with 8½ points to 7½ for Cooperstown. Aiken won the fourth match, defeating Great Neck second for the national points cup, 13 to 3. The finals for the junior championship will be played Saturday.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1911	1910
Lowell	52	31	627	487
Lawrence	40	34	575	480
Worcester	45	35	563	504
Brockton	43	38	531	408
Lynn	41	38	519	547
Fall River	35	44	446	577
New Bedford	20	47	382	903
Haverhill	27	49	355	329

RESULTS THURSDAY
New Bedford 8, Lowell 5.
Lynn 9, New Bedford 1.
Lynn 5, Brockton 4.
Worcester 7, Fall River 4.

TODAY'S GAMES
Fall River at New Bedford.
Lynn at Lowell.
Lawrence at Haverhill.
Worcester at Brockton.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE
New Orleans 3, Memphis 0.
Montgomery 4, Atlanta 0.
Atlanta 10, Montgomery 4.
Chattanooga 2, Mobile 1.
Birmingham 3, Nashville 2.

TRI-STATE LEAGUE
Harrisburg 6, Altoona 5.
York 8, Johnstown 3.
Reading 2, Trenton 1.
Lancaster 2, Wilmington 0.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE
Charleston 2, Savannah 1.
Macon 5, Albany 3.
Columbia 12, Augusta 3.
Jacksonville 8, Columbus 7.

COTTON STATES LEAGUE
Jackson 2, Hattiesburg 1.
Meridian 3, Greenwood 2.

PITTSBURG BUYS KELLY
ST. PAUL—Catcher Kelly of the local baseball team of the American Association has been purchased by the Pittsburgh team for \$1000 in cash and the Pirates give one of their catchers in exchange. O'Toole, his pitcher, was recently bought by the Pittsburgh team.

PHILADELPHIA BUYS CATCHER
YORK, Pa.—Catcher Carter of the York Tri-State League Club has been sold to the Philadelphia National League Club to take the place of Catcher Dooin. The consideration is two players and \$1000 in cash. Carter is a former Manhattan College player.

WANT MAGEE REINSTATED
ST. LOUIS—A number of wealthy St. Louis citizens wired to President Lynch of the National League Thursday asking that Sherwood Magee be reinstated as a tribute to Charles Dooin, who has done so much to elevate baseball.

ST. LOUIS GETS TACOMA PITCHER
ST. LOUIS—The St. Louis National League Baseball Club announces the purchase of Pitcher Annis of the Tacoma club for fall delivery. Pitcher Hall of the same team has just joined the Philadelphia Nationals here.

EXPECT OARSMEN TO LOWER RECORDS AT SARATOGA REGATTA

Thirty-ninth Annual Races of the National Association Open Today—International Four Event

TO HOLD ELECTIONS

SARATOGA, N. Y.—The thirty-ninth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen opens today. The large number of Canadian and American rowers entered are in perfect trim and some records are expected to fall. Late today the association will elect new officers. A lively contest for membership in the executive committee is on between John P. Coogan and Charles T. Shean, both of Springfield, Mass. The regatta continues through tomorrow.

Difficulties in the transportation of dozens of shells to the course were surmounted though it took four hours for the York Athletic Club paraphernalia to be transferred to the quarters at White Sulphur Springs and the Western Rowing Club four-oared shell was delivered when it was nearly dusk Thursday night.

The Unions of Boston, consisting of a double, centipede and Smith in the association singles arrived Thursday night. This made up the complement of oarsmen for the regatta. Among the prominent absentees is Leo F. Scholes of the Toronto Rowing Club. Others who will not start today are Jackes and Butler in the senior doubles and the Stapleton brothers of the Walnut Boat Club of Flushing, in the same event. Richard Stapleton met with an accident and will not be seen. O'Neil of Halifax is also out of the championship singles.

More open races never have been scheduled for national honors, but there are two or three events that dwarf the others in interest. The chief ones appear to be the senior four-oared event and the international four-oared. The New York A. C. is strongly represented, but the Arundel crew is the choice of many clever jugs of rowing.

The senior eight is also a bone of contention with supporters of the Argonauts, coached by Joseph Wright, a great stroke in his day, and the New York A. C., instructed by E. J. Giannini.

Though Butler of the Argonauts is the favorite for the association singles, Fred Fuessell of the Harlem Rowing Club has many supporters. The winner of this event qualifies for the championship singles.

In the morning's practice Thursday the Detroit four and eighth and the Rock-union eight from Boston rowed time trials. The only time trial in the evening's work was by the centipede of the Nonpareil Rowing Club of New York. This crew covered the mile and a quarter in fine style in 6m. 50s. The New York A. C. four and eighth had their first practice, while all the other crews and scullers were on the water except the Unions.

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Atlanta 10, Montgomery 4.
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Birmingham 3, Nashville 2.

TRI-STATE LEAGUE
Harrisburg 6, Altoona 5.
York 8, Johnstown 3.
Reading 2, Trenton 1.
Lancaster 2, Wilmington 0.

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WESTERN TENNIS REACHES SEMI FINAL ROUNDS

Favorites All Come Through Without Difficulty—Miss Hotchkiss and Miss Neely in Doubles Finals

CHICAGO—Play in the western tennis championship singles and doubles reached the semi-final round Thursday and finals were reached in the women's play, and Miss Hotchkiss of San Francisco, national singles champion, will meet Miss Carrie B. Neely of Kenwood, Chicago and Illinois titleholder this afternoon for the honor of challenging Miss Gwendolyn Rees of Minneapolis.

M. E. McLoughlin of San Francisco, who eliminated J. J. Armstrong of Minneapolis, western interscholastic champion, by 6-1, 6-3, will play H. H. Whitman of Artee, who advanced by the defaulting of G. M. Church of Princeton.

Walter T. Hayes, Illinois champion, who defeated L. H. Waldner, champion of the northwest and gulf states, 6-4, 6-1, meets the winner of the fourth round match between C. M. Bull, Jr., of New York and C. B. Doyle of Washington.

Waldner and Whitman of Chicago take on Dean Mathey and Church in the doubles semi-finals and Bull and Harry Martin of New York play Hugh G. Whitehead and James H. Winston of Norfolk, Va.

Miss Neely and Miss Hotchkiss, the singles finalists, won their way to the doubles finals by eliminating Miss Edith Hoyle of Chicago and Miss Marie Wimer of Washington in a whirlwind match, 6-1, 6-3.

They will have as opponents in the finals on Saturday Miss Adelaide Chaffield Taylor and Miss Marion Butler.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	Per cent	
	1911	1910	1911	1910
Detroit	61	29	.678	.539
Philadelphia	57	32	.640	.597
New York	48	42	.533	.586
Boston	47	45	.511	.507
Chicago	44	43	.506	.497
Cleveland	41	47	.505	.451
Washington	51	59	.341	.420
St. Louis	26	64	.289	.305

RESULTS THURSDAY
Boston 9, Chicago 4.
Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 3.
Detroit 7, Washington 1.
New York 5, St. Louis 4.

TODAY'S GAMES
St. Louis at Boston (2 games).
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at New York.
Cleveland at Washington.

EASTERN LEAGUE
Buffalo 6, Newark 0.
Providence 4, Rochester 3.
Toronto 11, Jersey City 6.
Montreal 6, Baltimore 2.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE
Elmira 4, Syracuse 0.
Troy 6, Scranton 0.
Utica 6, Binghamton 0.
Albany 3, Wilkesbarre 0.



Open Season

on clothing bargains. Here is the price offering of the markdown days. On Friday we begin our great annual counter-clearing sale of

"Morse-Made" Blue Serge Suits

Hunters of bargains may come armed with knowledge and discrimination. These "Morse-Made" blue serge suits will satisfy the most exacting, the most fastidious. Unexcelled quality of fabric, style and workmanship. Guaranteed fast color and veritable bargains at these

Annual Sale Prices

\$12 Suits	\$9.50
\$15 Suits	\$11.00
\$17.50 Suits	\$12.50
\$20 Suits	\$14.50
\$25 Suits	\$19.50
\$30 Suits	\$24.50

Leopold Morse & Co.
ADAMS SQUARE

BASEBALL SATURDAY Two Games At 1:30.
ST. LOUIS
AMERICAN LEAGUE
HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Prices \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.
WRIGHT & DITSON, Washington St.; HERRICK'S, Copley Sq.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MELROSE

Mayor Eugene H. Moore today announced the following advisory committee on the erection of the soldiers and sailors memorial building: John C. F. Slayton, Clarence T. Fernald, Charles C. Barry, Chester B. Shepard, Victor A. Friend. The mayor will have charge of the work.

G. W. Williams of Williamsport, Pa., will succeed Erwin K. Smith as general secretary of the Melrose Y. M. C. A. beginning Sept. 1.

Leslie F. Keene announced today that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for representative.

MALDEN

Ground has been broken for a new Swedish Congregational church in Maplewood at the corner of Lebanon and Granite streets. The Rev. Carl Peterson will be pastor.

The Boston & Northern Street Railway Company donated a special car today to take the children and their mothers at the day nursery on a ride to Revere beach.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

Since the pulpit of the Baptist church is vacant, owing to the resignation of the Rev. Harris M. Barbour, the church will secure two out of town preachers to occupy the pulpit during the union services of the Methodist Episcopal, the Park Avenue Orthodox Congregational and the Baptist churches at the Baptist church on Aug. 20 and 27.

EAST LEXINGTON

The Rev. Howard MacDonald of Hood River, Ore., formerly pastor of the Folger church, will preach here Sunday evening, Aug. 6, after occupying the pulpit of the First Parish (Unitarian) church in the morning at the fifth union vespertine service of the Hancock Congregational church and the First Parish (Unitarian) church.

NEWTON

The Young Men's Christian Association is planning a 10 days' membership campaign to commence Sept. 19.

George Sawyer, Dunham, formerly organist of the South Congregational church at Brockton, is to become organist at the Newton Center Congregational church Sept. 1.

BEVERLY

A special meeting of the Jubilee Yacht Club will be held this evening at the clubhouse to take action on a proposition to lease a portion of the club land for a boat building establishment.

Wires are being laid from the bank building to the police station for the institution of a new burglar alarm system.

WEYMOUTH

The Norfolk Club holds its annual outing at Nantasket beach Aug. 5.

The Rev. Leonard Gartner of the Porter Methodist Episcopal church entertained a delegation of the members of the West Methodist church of Abington of which he was a former pastor, at his home on Pleasant street Thursday.

MEDFORD

According to the assessors' returns, announced today, there has been a decided increase in the number of automobiles and houses in this city during the past year: Houses 4191, a gain of 197 since 1910; automobiles 266, as against 170; horses 547, vehicles 637, dogs 974.

ABINGTON

The grounds surrounding the West Methodist Episcopal church are being regraded.

The Rev. D. H. Woodward of the North Baptist church will preach at the North Baptist church in Brockton Sunday.

EVERETT

The following building committee was announced today to have charge of the construction of the addition to the Parlin Memorial Library: Edward B. Slovic, Gilman C. Hickok, George Buntin, Jr., Frederick E. Jennings and Nelson P. Brown.

QUINCY

The challenge match of the Quincy Tennis Club will be played Saturday afternoon.

Extensive improvements are being made at Hancock hall, which is to be remodeled into a theater.

RANDOLPH

Blue Hill lodge, K. P., holds a field day at Glen Echo park Saturday.

D. H. Hall, who has been agent at the Warren street station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, has been transferred to Fairhaven.

REVERE

The Rev. William A. Brown will preach at the Presbyterian services Sunday.

Sunday services are being held at the First Evangelical church during the summer, the Rev. C. E. Wiley being in charge.

ARLINGTON

The Arlington Boat Club is perfecting its plans for "float night" and a water pageant to be held on Labor day, Sept. 4. The pageant will take place on Spy pond under the direction of Howard Bennett.

NEEDHAM

Frederick W. Lester of Watertown, formerly treasurer of Christ church, will conduct the services there during August, while the rector and choir boys are in camp at Northampton.

WINTHROP

At the fair given by the members of the Point Shirley Sewing Circle at the chapel Thursday and today, the acting chairman of the whole committee is Mrs. Alexander Knox. At the food table are Mrs. Addie Buckman, Miss Leona Buckman and Mrs. Colby; candy table, Mrs. Bessie Poole, Miss Marguerite Smith; fancy goods, the Misses Eva and Bessie Knox; ice cream and children's entertainment, Mrs. Sadie Carter, Mrs. Helen Lindberg, Mrs. J. M. Black, Mrs. Marion Saville, Mrs. James A. Welch.

Among those entering boats in the Point Shirley Yacht Club race on Saturday will be Frank Belcher, Frank Bradford, George Robinson, George Floyd, Alexander Knox, John Simpson, George Poole.

LEXINGTON

The roll of honor for not being absent or tardy at the Lexington high school is: Nine years Vernon Page, seven years Roy Alexander Ferguson, six years Melissa Whiting, five years Ethel Manning, three years Elizabeth Frances Woods, Carleton George Reed, Norman Adams, Jr., Margaret Greene and Harry MacGregor Woods, two years Alice Joseph Smith, Sybil Davis, one year Elinus Hadley, Charles Coburn, Henry Jackson, Helen Robb, Emory Haynes, Esther Wilkinson, Margaret Beatrice Noyes, Helen C. Gallagher, Kathleen Canada Parks, Raymond Blodgett, Gordon Emerson Fraser, Edward Utley, Edward Baker. William Wallace Wright has been absent but one day since 1905.

WALTHAM

Miss Louise G. Dietrich is to give an address before the mothers of the children who attend the Bright school next Wednesday on "Domestic Hints."

The Middlesex & Boston street railway, which recently petitioned for an extension of the one-cent transfer privilege has filed copies of its financial statement for 12 months' business with the railroad commissioners and Mayor Walker. The statement shows that the total earnings for the year which ended July 1 were \$701,459.93, and that the operating expenses were \$471,882.84, and that after a dividend of 5 per cent was paid a surplus of \$296.19 was left.

DEDHAM

The Good Cheer Club of Boston and Ladies Auxiliary of the Order of Railroad Conductors of America held an outing at the old Fairbanks house Thursday afternoon.

The total receipts of the local post-office, including the East Dedham branch, for the year just ended was \$16,358.22 and the total expenditures, \$17,070.86, leaving a deficit of \$712.64. The main office showed a surplus of \$113.88.

BRIDGEWATER

The work on the new 84-foot greenhouse in connection with the natural garden at the Normal school was completed this week and the building is already for the employees and pupils of the school. The greenhouse is a gift of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Stevens, who graduated from the school in 1876.

The Rev. C. W. Allen, pastor of the First Baptist church of Milford, will preach in the Baptist church Sunday morning and evening.

WHITMAN

This evening the boys brigade connected with the Methodist church will hold its annual lawn party on the church grounds. A fund is being raised to purchase rifles for the company.

The water commissioners will bring before the voters of the town at the next meeting the question of authorizing the board to make a connection of the water mains at Plymouth and Essex streets.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The annual reunion of the Osborne Family Association will be held at Union hall, in this place, Aug. 26. A dinner will be served to be followed by exercises.

The members of the Alfred C. Munroe Woman's Relief Corps held an all-day meeting today.

NORWELL

The annual field day of Court Abington, Foresters of America of North Abington, will be held at Ridge Hill grove tomorrow afternoon and evening.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Assinippi Institute will be held tomorrow at Union hall at Assinippi.

MIDDLEBORO

The board of assessors has fixed the tax rate in the Middleboro fire district at \$1.60 per \$1000 which goes toward the support of the fire department. The rate last year was \$1.75. An increase in the valuation is responsible for the decrease in this year's rate.

HANOVER

The Nelson Lowell Camp, Sons of Veterans, of this town are planning for a trade parade and firemen's muster at their annual field day exercises which will be held on the grounds of the Curtis school on Main street, North Hanover, Saturday afternoon, Aug. 12.

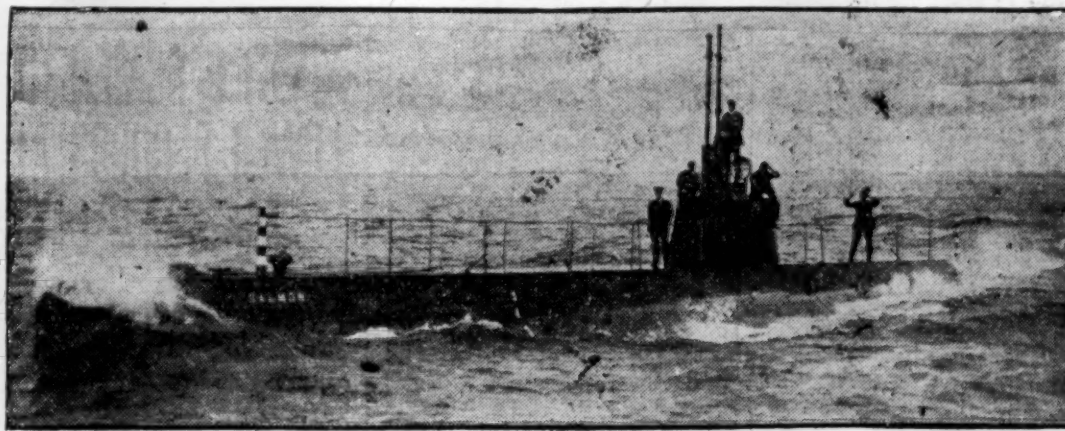
BRAINTREE

The Rev. T. E. Gale of Greenville, N. H., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the South Congregational church and will assume his duties the first Sunday in September.

ROCKLAND

The baseball association of the Rockland high school in 1887 held a reunion in Grand Army hall Thursday evening.

UNITED STATES SUBMARINE IN PRACTISE SPIN



Full fleet will be at Provincetown harbor tomorrow and Sunday and all will go into the bay Monday for maneuvers

LIBERALS HOPEFUL FOR RECIPROCITY AS ADJOURNMENT NEARS

OTTAWA, Ont.—With the expectation of dissolution within a few days, possibly by Saturday, Parliament reopened today with the same obstructive tactics from the Conservatives that obtained on Thursday when the reciprocity proposals were taken up.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier had a long conference Thursday with Earl Grey, the Governor-General, and it is said that he made arrangements for the issue of the formal proclamation proroguing Parliament, which, in accordance with Canadian custom, precedes the actual dissolution.

The government is going into the special election campaign with optimism. It may lose some seats, but it is held to be unlikely that the present majority of 46 in a house of 221 members will be wiped out. They will have arrayed against them the manufacturers, and there is also likelihood that the cry of disloyalty will be raised. But the manufacturers have always been in the Conservative ranks, and the opposition is meeting with considerable difficulty in playing to British prejudice.

NEWTON FALLS FENCE DISPUTE

Legal steps will be taken against certain Newton Upper Falls residents of they again remove the fence erected by the city across the short cut between Elliott street and Thurston road, it was said today by Newton city officials.

The land across which the "street" runs has been owned by the city and used as a public thoroughfare as long as the neighboring residents can remember. When the plot was sold to General Bianco of Boston it was thought that the city had made a blunder. The fences built around the land are being demolished as rapidly as they can be constructed.

FACTORY SECURES A SITE IN NEWTON

The Holtzer-Cabot Electric Company has purchased a 22-acre tract of land on Needham street, Newton, upon which it is planned to erect factory buildings to replace the present Brookline and Boston plants of the company.

The property has a frontage on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. Six hundred hands are employed by the company.

DORCHESTER

The problem of ventilation in the municipal building on Columbia road has been greatly simplified by a new style of door, the upper part of which is of heavy screening, as is the transom, while the lower sections are of heavy wood, which acts as a protection to the whole.

Dr. Robert Boville, D. D., of New York, the originator of the daily vacation Bible school, recently visited No. 8 school at the Stoughton Street Baptist church.

The Rev. William W. Everts of the Adams Street Baptist church is at his summer home in Amesbury, but still continues his church work, coming to Dorchester every Saturday and remaining until Monday.

WAKEFIELD

That part of the Dexter C. Wright estate lying between Valley, Vinton and Water streets has been purchased by George W. Killorin, who will build at once a new street and lay the tract out into about 100 house lots. The section of the Wright estate at Wave avenue and Vernon street has been bought by Daniel J. Sweezy. It comprises 20,000 feet of land, with an eight-room house and stable.

WOBURN

The first of the vacation union services in the churches will be held at the Baptist church Sunday morning.

The American Hide & Leather Company is completing a new three-story factory off Conn street, to give employment to 200 hands.

The new postal savings bank system was inaugurated here Thursday.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The selectmen of West Bridgewater have presented to the Brockton Firemen's Relief Association a check for \$50 as a token of the appreciation of the help of the Brockton fire department at recent fires.

SECRETARY MEYER OF NAVY WILL VISIT FLEET MANEUVERS

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—It is reported here today that Secretary George von L. Meyer of the navy will come to review the fleet, but no date has been mentioned.

Within the next few days W. Starling Burgess, an aeroplane builder of Marblehead, Mass., will decide whether to assign one of his aviators to take part in the naval maneuvers. Mr. Burgess, accompanied by Mrs. Burgess, conferred with Rear Admiral Osterhaus on the flagship Connecticut Thursday.

The submarines got limbered up today for the important part they are to play in the drills and attacks next week. The Grayling and Snapper made submerged runs. Some of the torpedo boats went out for spins. The full fleet will be here Saturday and Sunday, and all go into the bay Monday for active work.

Rear Admiral Osterhaus is to give Marblehead and Rockport a treat. A week from Saturday one squadron will go to these ports and the following week the other squadron will go. These will be merely week-end visits. All the ships will have to be back in Cape Cod bay on Monday morning.

MR. TAFT A GUEST OF MEDICAL CLUB

An editorial in the Evansville (Ind.) Press has this to say about President Taft as the guest of the Medical Club of Philadelphia:

President Taft has now formally fed with the Medical Club of Philadelphia and had a splendid love-feast with the doctors over the proposition to establish a national department of health, with a new cabinet officer, secretaries, nice plush furniture, and all the other fixings.

There hasn't been much of a popular roar for this new department or else our hearing is defective. Perhaps it is because it is so doubtful what would be done to the people medically. Cabinet officers are appointed because of their politics, as one of the heavy considerations, and nobody kicks on that account. Ordinarily, there's no digging into a secretary's religious denomination, or diet, or things like that. If he's a good party man, it goes. But suppose that Mr. Taft should appoint as our national doctor an allopath, a homeopath, or one of the "irregular" schools. Wouldn't the whole medical profession that was left "outside" rise en masse? Wouldn't the whole country, indeed, soon be divided against itself?

We're all pretty partial, pretty factional, pretty clanish at heart. Each one of us, in degree, is partial to his own way of playing, feeding and taking pills. To put any particular "school" over us is to make us ugly and, while the move for a national department of health may be a good thing, Mr. Taft should realize that in rolling along with it, in his easy, corpulent way, he's liable to wind up against trouble, besides which the great Ballinger "conspiracy" would appear like a glorious utopian dream.

CHARTER SOUGHT BY GRAND TRUNK

The Southern New England railway, the extension of the Grand Trunk system into Providence, petitioned the Massachusetts board of railroad commissioners today for a certificate of compliance. This certificate is necessary to enable the corporation, in the process of organization, to obtain a charter from the secretary of state.

Upon receipt of its charter the road will be prepared to start construction on its proposed line from Palmer, Mass., to the state line, where it crosses into Rhode Island in Woonsocket.

SPEAR FAMILY ELECTS OFFICERS

QUINCY, Mass.—The annual reunion of the Seth Spear Family Association was held Thursday at Houghs Neck. Warren W. Adams, principal assessor of the city, presided at the business session and officers elected were: President, Joseph G. Spear of Braintree; vice-presidents, Howard Stone of Lincoln and James Spear of Roxbury; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Charles A. Gragg of Quincy.

GROVE HALL ASKS FIRE HOUSE

Grove Hall citizens want a new fire house and an auto steamer on the return of Manager Fitzgerald. This was decided upon after the recent fire on Normandy street which destroyed three apartment buildings.

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

Golfers everywhere silently acknowledge the kingship of the game for the ensuing year of their liege lord, Harry Vardon, now of Totteridge, formerly of Ganton and other places, writes Henry Leach in the London Sketch, and originally of Grouville, in Jersey, for he has won the open championship once again, and he who has that distinction is regarded as the chief of golf until he is deposed by conquest in another tournament. One year it is Taylor, another year it is Braid; and now at last, after a lapse of eight years, it is good Harry Vardon again, and he is the champion for the fifth time in his life; and only James Braid, his friend and rival, can say as much as that.

Some who had no proper faith in the eternal working of things to the best advantage for the world, and in the way of justice to all concerned, had begun to think that he never would win that fifth championship that he so much yearned for, such were the difficulties he was experiencing with his putter. But they were of too weak faith in their favoritism. Now they say again, of course, that he is the greatest golfer of them all—the greatest who has ever lived. Last year they said the same of James Braid, the dethroned king and also five times champion.

There is not so much inconsistency in this as there might seem to be, were those who praise a little explanatory and capable of analyzing their own convictions. Each is greatest in his own way. Braid is the grand, skilled, mechanical-made golfer of fine accuracy and magnificent temperament. Take him year in and year out, and he gets the ball into the hole in fewer strokes than any other, and that, after all, is the game of golf. But with Harry Vardon golf is more than a game, even to those who merely watch him. He is the born player, the purely natural golfer, and to see him play is to realize the full possibilities of golfing art, how those natural swings are as the poetry of such exercises. We see great force and driving power applied without the least semblance of effort, but with all the grace imaginable.

The true golfer, having some idea of

rhythm in style, must always feel something of a thrill as the strings of his esthetic being are set vibrating when he sees Harry Vardon make one of his bonniest and most characteristic shots. And what he was before, so he was when he won this last championship. "True," he had one weak round in the four of the main competition, but for the most part he was glorious. That is one reason why he is the most popular king of golf; but there are others.

He is of a loyal and affectionate disposition and an open, simple nature. He has had many severe difficulties to encounter, and when he last lost the championship (in 1903 at Prestwick), he was in poor condition and some said he would surely never finish; yet he goes on his way happy and contented and making the best of all things. That is partly because he is such a very keen golfer and the best of it all is—and this, I think, is one of the chief secrets of his popularity among his amateur intimates—he is a keen, enthusiastic, doubting and wondering golfer, just like the rest of us.

You can soon forget all about his championships when talking to Harry Vardon about the game. You may find him listening eagerly to some proposition concerning a stroke that you may be propounding. He also has then forgotten about his championships. This game is to them a great, a terrible, a fascinating mystery, and it seems always to make him wonder more and more. He does not believe that clubs are merely wood, or wood and iron. He has sentiments just like the keenest of us others have. Mark, he would never play again with the putter with which he won his first championship. I sat by his fire-side at Totteridge one winter's night when he took it out from its corner and fondled it, and I hinted it would be a good thing to try and win the next championship with. He frowned at the idea and hurriedly stowed the club away again into the darkness of its corner. You may pour your 20-handicap troubles unceasingly into Vardon's sympathetic ears, and he never wearies. He simply hints and helps and does it in the gentlest way.

LAYMEN TO ATTEND FOREST CONFERENCE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—Conferences of foresters, lumbermen and laymen interested in the work will be a feature of the meeting of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests Aug. 2 and 3 at Crawford and Bretton Woods. There will be unusual interest in these meetings on account of work now in progress in the White mountains under the Weeks bill.

Both the forest service and the geological survey are now examining the mountain lands which have thus far been offered to the government, and it appears that every effort is now being made by all the government agencies involved to carry the law into effect. Ever since the snow went off the forest service men have been estimating the value of the offered lands, and this week they have gone into camp under the shadow of Mt. Washington. From now on there will also be a corps of geologists and hydrographers from the geological survey examining these same lands to determine the extent of their influence upon the streams which head in those forests.

At the Bretton Woods meeting there will be present the chief forester of the United States and the director of the geological survey to explain fully the intentions of the government. It is understood that a good many officials and delegates from the forestry associations of New England will arrive at Bretton Woods on Aug. 1 and for them the New Hampshire society has arranged a trip up Mt. Willard for the famous view of the Crawford Notch, soon to be acquired by New Hampshire as a state forest. That evening the state forestry commission will hold a meeting at the Crawford house.

Aug. 2 the main program will open with a meeting of the New Hampshire Timberland Owners' Association and a trip through the Crawford Notch. In the afternoon the state fire wardens will hold a meeting at Crawford's, and in the evening the general conference will open at the Mt. Pleasant house.

Aug. 3 the morning will be occupied with the annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, followed by another general session at which the Appalachian National forest matter will be discussed.

In the afternoon there will be a discussion of state forest problems, including a talk on forest taxation by Prof. C. H. Bullock of Harvard. The closing session in the evening will be devoted to lantern talks by the state foresters of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

U. S. MINISTER REACHES LISBON

LISBON—Edwin V. Morgan, the American minister to Portugal, arrived here Thursday direct from Montevideo. He called upon the foreign minister and will present his letters to the premier today.

RANGER GOING TO AMSTERDAM

A cable message from Commander Charles N. Atwater, U. S. N., announces that the Massachusetts nautical training ship Ranger will sail from Leith, Scotland, for Amsterdam, Holland, today.

MANY SOCIAL EVENTS WILL CLOSE SUMMER SCHOOL AT HARVARD

The Harvard summer school is to celebrate its last week of recitations with a variety of meetings and entertainments. The first is to be a suffragist meeting in Sever hall Monday evening. Over 600 school teachers are enrolled in the school and there is a strong sentiment in favor of "votes for women." Mrs. John F. Fitzgerald is to be the principal speaker.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings the Coburn Woodland players are to give "Electra," "Canterbury Pilgrims," "The Taming of the Shrew," and "Romeo and Juliet." A matinee is to be given Friday afternoon. Although the costuming of the plays will be elaborate the only stage settings are to be banks of foliage on the sides and back of the platform. The performances are to be on the quadrangle back of Sever hall.

Dr. Sargent's school of physical training gives its final exhibition Thursday evening.

Dean Wells gave out the prizes in the tennis tournament at the summer school tea Thursday. Miss Mary Thomas received the championship prize in the ladies' singles, with Mrs. Fred Palmer second. Professor Hayes of Mt. Holyoke College captured the men's singles and Professor Brownell was second. Patton of Milton and Sears of Mattapan won the men's doubles.

N. E. WRECKS ARE BEING REMOVED

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass.—The many abandoned wrecks on the New England coast, particularly in the waters off southeastern Massachusetts, are to be cleaned up by the schooner Mabel E. Goss, formerly in the stone carrying trade, but now fitted up as a wrecker by a Boston company.

The Goss left here on Thursday for Cuttyhunk to destroy the remains of the Red Star liner Sylvia, which was wrecked on Sow and Pigs almost five years ago.

EXPERTS DISCUSS MILK QUESTION

Two papers dealing with the milk question were read Thursday before the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health at its quarterly meeting at hotel Brunswick. George M. Whitaker of Washington discussed "Daily Inspection and the Use of the United States Score Card." Dr. Charles E. North of New York spoke on "Sterilization Stations in Dairy Districts."

TUG FIREMEN STRIKE

NORFOLK, Va.—All firemen and oilers on the coasting tug Walter A. Luckenbach of New York have struck in compliance with demands by the Seamen's Union for the enforcement of union inspection of sea-going vessels.

ALCHIER'S SOUPS
By far richest and most delicate known

The Following Statement by Charles H. Jones Appeared in the Shoe & Leather Reporter, May 24th, 1906

Was He Telling the Truth Then or is He Telling the Truth Now?

The Policy of the United Shoe Machinery Company Has Not Changed.

BILL RELATING TO MACHINERY LEASES

Many Interesting Points Brought Out In Interview With Charles H. Jones, President of the Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Company.

Charles H. Jones, president of the Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Company of Boston, with factories at Whitman, Mass., and in Maine, in an interview concerning the bill now before the Massachusetts Legislature, numbered 1297, in relation to the lease of machinery, alleged to be directed against the United Shoe Machinery Co., said:

My attention was called especially to this bill yesterday morning by a neighbor, whose factories are not in the state of Massachusetts, with the request that I read the bill carefully and see where it was going to place Massachusetts manufacturers. Previous to that time I had only heard through newspaper reports that such a bill had passed the House, and, presuming that it would be in some ways a benefit to the trade, had given it no further attention, but on looking it over with care it was soon apparent that while it was probably directed against the United Shoe Machinery Co., it would prove in fact, if passed, a serious blow to Massachusetts shoe manufacturers.

REPLIES OF MR. JONES TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED.

Q. Would it not be an advantage to the manufacturers if they could obtain, by legislation, free competition in shoe machinery, instead of the practical monopoly that is now understood to exist?

A. Anything would undoubtedly be a benefit to the shoe trade of Massachusetts that enabled them to obtain their shoe machinery cheaper, or on more favorable terms, and if this bill was calculated to produce this result you may be sure it would have the warmest support of all shoe manufacturers. Its actual result in practice, however, would be exactly the opposite.

Q. To anyone not acquainted with the shoe business, this last statement seems very surprising. Would you mind explaining how it would operate against the interest of the manufacturers here?

A. I shall be very glad to explain it, as I think every manufacturer in Massachusetts should be fully aware of the risk he is running if this bill becomes a law. If you will read the bill, you will find in substance that it forbids the United Shoe Machinery Co. from trying to bind, either by lease or by the giving of discounts, manufacturers to use their machinery exclusively. If this means anything, it means that if the United Shoe Machinery Co. sell or lease their machinery at prices so low, or on terms so favorable, that manufacturers are compelled by their own interest to buy all their machinery of them, then under this law competing machinery manufacturers may show that such prices and discounts are unreasonable, and

force the company to advance them. If competition was to be promoted by causing some dealers to sell us our machinery on better terms, shoe manufacturers would be very glad to assist in passing the bill; but if present conditions are to be changed by compelling the United Shoe Machinery Co. to ask as much for their machinery as competing manufacturers see fit to ask, it means simply that we should have to pay more for our shoe machinery than we now pay, and we do not wish to have the state of Massachusetts force us, by law, to do any such thing. Of course, the word "unreasonable" as applied to discounts on machinery or royalties is one which I cannot apply with any exactness, and, of course, do not know what discount would be considered unreasonable and what would be considered reasonable; but I wish to obtain, both on machinery and royalties, the greatest possible discount, and do not want my privilege to do this to be curtailed by any law of the state.

Of course, the proposed law would have no effect outside of the state of Massachusetts, and, if it should pass, the United Shoe Machinery Co. would be undoubtedly put to some inconvenience and trouble in readjusting their leases to comply with the change in the law. It is inconceivable, however, that in its readjustment the manufacturers of Massachusetts would be allowed by them to obtain an advantage over the manufacturers in other states. The practical effect of the law would undoubtedly be this. The policy of the Machinery Company would remain unchanged the world over, except in the case of Massachusetts. In this state we should be put to some disadvantage; how great or how little it is impossible for any one to foresee today; but it is clearly evident that whatever inconvenience and increased expense the Machinery Company was caused by this bill, we manufacturers should have to pay.

Q. If that would be the result of the bill to shoe manufacturers, can you tell what interest is back of the bill? Who originated it and who is backing it for passage?

A. Of that I can only speak from hearsay. It is obvious that the only parties benefited would be the manufacturers of machinery who desire to compete with the United Shoe Machinery Co. The terms which the Machinery Co. have recently offered their patrons on certain lines of machinery are so liberal that the outsiders cannot compete. They apparently wish the company to be forced by law to change these terms to their level, and as the parties who would derive the benefit are usually the ones who cause the legislation, I think it is fair to assume that the statements which are publicly made, that the outside shoe machinery interests are back of this bill, are correct. It is certain that the shoe manufacturers, either individually or as a body, are not back of it. I personally never heard of it until after it had passed the House of Representatives, and in conversation with other manufacturers, during the past two days, have not found a single man who had ever been consulted, or, in fact, had any knowledge whatever in regard to it.

Q. Is it not a fact, as claimed by the advocates of this bill, that the Shoe Machinery Co., is very arbitrary in its dealings with the shoe manufacturers, and that its large earnings are a heavy tax on the industry?

A. There are, undoubtedly, some clauses in the different leases which manufacturers are required to sign with the Machinery Co. that give the impression that the company desires to bind the manufacturers, and limit them in their business action to an unreasonable extent. At the time of the organization of the Machinery Co. I resented very deeply what seemed to me the extreme and unfair advantage they were taking of the power which they undoubtedly held over shoe manufacturers; but in the six or seven years during which they have been in operation I must say that I have waited in vain for any unfair or arbitrary use of this power on the part of the company; in fact, their deal-

ings with us have been marked by more consideration than was formerly shown us by many of the constituent companies. It is a fact that must not be overlooked, that if the company is a despotism, it has been, up to this time, of the most benevolent type. It has actually reduced the prices on many of its machines; it has placed others in our hands on a rental system that has saved us a very large investment of capital; it has certainly given more faithful care and attention to the running of the machines and keeping them in order; and in our country factories, where we employ a large proportion of inexperienced help, they have given us more constant and faithful attention in instructing new operators, and in the supervision of the machinery under trying conditions, than we ever obtained from any of the constituent companies.

Q. Has the charge for such service as you describe been increased over what you formerly paid?

A. I cannot say that it has. As far as I recall them, the royalties demanded by the company are the same, exactly in amount, that we have always paid. It is only fair to add that they have supplied us with many additional machines to do the minor parts of the work without any charge at all. These machines have been of considerable value to us, both in the saving of labor and increasing the uniformity of the goods, and are such machines as would undoubtedly have cost us a round sum if the United Shoe Machinery Co. had not been in position to furnish them to us gratis.

Q. The newspaper reports of the hearings at the Legislature made quite prominent the statement that exorbitant prices have been charged by the company for supplies. The prices of tacks and nails in the open market and the price charged by the Shoe Machinery Co. were compared. Do these statements show the facts as they actually exist?

A. I did not see the statements, and so cannot answer that question; but if you wish to know whether the company is charging us an unfair price for tacks and nails, will say that this is entirely untrue. The royalty on some of their machines is derived from the price of the tacks and nails used on them; consequently, the price which they charge for the tacks and nails is certainly greater than the same thing could be bought in the market, for use by hand; but, as a matter of fact, the Shoe Machinery Co. charges us no more for tacks today than they did many years ago, when tacks in the open market were much cheaper than today; in fact, my impression is that they have actually reduced the price of tacks between 25 and 30 per cent, while every one knows that the cost of tacks and nails in the open market has advanced.

Also in regard to eyelets, which they now manufacture extensively, we are paying them from 10 to 20 per cent less than we formerly paid, although it is perfectly well known that the copper and spelter from which they are manufactured have advanced in price nearly 50 per cent since 1899.

Q. You do not seem to be one of the manufacturers who regard this trust as one of the burdens on the industry?

A. I must say that is not my view today. I am by no means convinced that all their methods are the best, or that their policies might not be changed to make them more liberal in some respects; but I am very glad to say that the expectations I had of what was to be the result of this combination when it was formed have not been borne out by our experience. Up to this time, I do not believe any manufacturer who has been honest and straightforward in his dealings with the company, can show any clear grievance against the company, or can make out the slightest case of crowding or coercion. On the contrary, I can say for ourselves that the question of royalties and machinery, which was formerly one of the most vexatious and exacting departments of

our business, has ceased to give us any concern at all. We were formerly obliged to examine new inventions, and were forced to make experiments with machines for months at a time, with the result that we obtained more or less bad work and were put to much useless expense, and the thought and attention of our best men was given to deciding between the merits of the old and the new. We were obliged to dicker and trade with every different manufacturer of machinery all the time, with the moral certainty that somebody who had more time and attention to give to it would get a better bargain than we were able to obtain; and with it all there was an enormous and perpetual shrinkage on account of the changes made necessary by the introduction and adoption of machinery that was not thoroughly and satisfactorily developed before being placed on the market. Today this is all changed. If we want a machine, we simply notify the company. Their agent confers with our foreman. The best machine known for doing the work is installed with little or no expense to us. We are obliged to pay a rental in some cases, which would amount to about the same as the yearly shrinkage in value of the machine if we had had to buy it, but the capital which we would formerly have been called upon to invest is still in our possession for use in our regular business. We are confident that we are getting the machine on as favorable terms as any competitor, and we are enabled to employ our own time and ability in the legitimate branches of our business, and we have not, up to this time, been obliged to pay as much for this privilege as we formerly paid, for the very much less satisfactory condition. It may be true that the Shoe Machinery Co. suppresses inventions, but my own experience with outside manufacturers during the past five or six years has gone quite a way toward convincing me that the outside inventor gets all the consideration from the company to which he is entitled. We have encouraged a few of them that we thought had good things, only to be sold out by them as soon as they could make a satisfactory trade with the company.

I think it is quite likely that the company buys and pays a good price for all that is valuable in the way of invention that is offered to them, and they certainly stand between the manufacturer and the inventor of crude and incomplete machines, and guarantee to us that whatever is put on the market is a complete mechanical contrivance, capable of doing what they recommend. I have heard it said that the strongest advocates before the Legislature for the passage of this bill was a man who had failed to force the Machinery Company to pay him a salary of \$5000 a year for services which were worth nothing like that amount. This is perhaps what they call suppressing invention.

Q. In your opinion, would this bill be a serious blow to the Machinery Company if passed?

A. It would certainly cause them some inconvenience, in readjusting their leases and royalties, to comply with the change in the law, but nothing can prevent a company which has machinery of such value as theirs from making arrangements with manufacturers who desire to use it, which will be profitable to them. This bill will certainly not prevent them from doing this. They will accomplish exactly what they accomplish now in another way, and the manufacturer will simply have to pay the cost of the change. If it should prove, on the passage of this bill, that manufacturers in other states were able to get their machinery on more favorable terms, we should certainly know of it, as we have two factories located in the state of Maine. The margin on shoes today is so small, that even a fraction of the royalty we pay would necessitate our removing our factories from Massachusetts to Maine, or some other state, and I can see no way in which such a result as this would be a benefit to Massachusetts or any of her people.

The United Shoe Machinery Company. L. A. Coolidge, Treasurer.

FREE LIST TO FOLLOW WOOL BILL PASSED BY COALITION IN SENATE

WASHINGTON—Undeterred by the declaration of Senator Penrose that President Taft will veto the wool bill passed by the Senate on Thursday by a vote of 48 to 32, the coalition of Democrats and Progressives is likely to pass the farmers' free list on Tuesday and a little later the cotton bill as well. The progressives desire to also include sugar and steel in the program.

It is a foregone conclusion that the wool bill will be placed before the President for his signature as it was learned today that the Republican progressives, in return for Democratic aid in passing the measure, agreed to give their votes for whatever the conferees may decide upon. In the House a Democratic majority insures adoption of this conference report and in the Senate the progressive Republican-Democratic coalition makes its passage certain.

The wool bill, as passed by the Senate today, was drawn by Senator La Follette and was a compromise between the Underwood bill, which original La Follette House, and the original La Follette bill, both of which were forced out of the way by decisive votes before the new measure was adopted.

The regular senators showed their resentment in defeat and declared they would not serve on any committee of conference with the House. There is a likelihood, therefore, that the Senate conferees will be Senator La Follette, insurgent Republican, and Senators Bailey and Simmons, Democrats.

Some idea of the compromise may be had from the proposed rates on raw wool. The House bill proposed a rate of 20 per cent ad valorem. The original La Follette bill proposed 40 per cent. The compromise fixes the rate at 35. It is said that the conference will put it at 30.

Democrats voted solidly. The insurgents lost three northwestern Republicans, Senators Borah of Idaho, Jones of Washington and Dixon of Montana; but they gained Senator McCumber of North Dakota.

Mr. Underwood thought that the wool bill would not necessitate making the date of adjournment later than at present contemplated—shortly after the vote on statehood on Aug. 7—because the conferees would get together, he believed, in a few days.

BACK FROM NEPTUNE'S TRIAL.
The Potapscog tugboat arrived at the Charlestown navy yard today from Rockland, Me.

WOMEN WILL EXHIBIT WARES AND METHODS AT INDUSTRIAL SHOW

(Continued from page one)

Little Ones"; Mrs. Jeanette H. Casler, manufacturer of plaited and hand embroidery for gowns, who uses the largest machines for this work in the country; Mrs. M. W. Willey, an extensive corset manufacturer, who does business in New England through 600 agents; Mrs. Susan Pettie, who has a unique establishment for the manufacture of all kinds of house dresses, dust caps, aprons, etc.; Mrs. Ella M. Des Rochers, a manufacturer of underclothing toilet compounds, corsets and hair goods; Madam Minnie E. Cairns, a designer of women's gowns; Mrs. Charlotte Marshall, a designer of shirtwaists; the Wilson Petticoat Company; Mrs. S. E. Stevens & Co., who will exhibit a model house, to advertise their real estate interests; Mrs. Charlotte L. Bryant, who will lecture on house decoration and furniture.

Mrs. Ada R. Bachelder, the only woman in the country known to be operating sightseeing automobiles; Miss M. E. Knight of Beverly, who has a handkerchief and hosiery store for foreign and domestic goods; Miss Katherine F. Sullivan, a milliner of Beverly, known as the "White House milliner," because she has for customers many members of the President's household; Mrs. M. L. Mitchell of Beverly, one of the pioneer women photographers of the state; Miss Alice M. Prince, 9 Hamilton place, china decorator and teacher.

The business women who exhibit will have the first opportunity offered to women in commercial fields to show their wares alongside of those exhibited by the most foremost exhibitors in New England. The result is expected to be a stirring up of ambition among the business women to rival the men in their trades. It will be a great impetus to good business conditions among women, especially in Boston, says Mrs. Smith. The responsibility necessary in the business world is what the Woman's Board of Trade wishes especially to uphold.

Among the business women of Boston who will take an active interest in the woman's exhibition are Mrs. Ella M. Des Rochers, Miss Annie V. Miller, Miss Hattie Priscilla Dyer, Miss Mary F. Fisk, Miss Lucy M. Nichols, Mrs. Ada R. Bachelder, Miss Augusta McKenney, Mrs. Mary J. O'Brien, Mrs. Mary W. Miller, Miss Helen L. Stanwood, Miss Ernestine Colomb, Miss Sarah Howard, Miss Jennie W. Rogers, Mrs. Florence Shall, Mrs. Cora A. Chandler, Mrs. Jeanette H. Casler, Mrs. Nellie Rice, Mrs. Emilie C. Dillon, Miss Charlotte E. Mar-

shall, Mrs. Minnie E. Cairns, Miss Mary H. Terrio, Mrs. Sadie Dow Gilman, Mrs. Susan E. Stevens.

The Woman's Board of Trade was organized by Mrs. Charlotte Smith. The organization is incorporated under the Woman's National Industrial League, which was also organized by Mrs. Smith, in 1882. Mrs. Smith is given the credit of having secured the passage of more bills through the Legislature than any other woman.

The present officers are: President, Mrs. Laura McDermott, vice-president, Mrs. Ella M. Des Rochers; secretary, Mrs. Susan E. Stevens; treasurer, Mrs. Lucy L. Nichols.

CONNECTICUT HAS ITS FIRST COLLEGE FOR WOMEN ONLY

HARTFORD, Conn.—The first bill ever passed by the General Assembly of Connecticut, giving a private corporation the right of eminent domain, became a law when Governor Baldwin attached his signature to a bill granting these privileges to the Connecticut College for Women, which is to be established in New London.

The college will be the first and only college for women alone in the state. The reason for the presentation of the bill to the General Assembly was due to the fact that nine acres of land are required and it is alleged that the original price of the land, \$13,000, was raised to \$80,000 when it was ascertained by the owners that the college wished to buy it.

CHAUTAUQUANS CLOSING MEETING

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—The thirty-fifth annual assembly of the New England Sunday School Chautauqua Association will close today with several special features. These will include the awarding of diplomas to the attendants at the Bible classes, the lunch on the summit of Mt. Wayte, production of "Faust" in English by the assembly chorus, assisted by the male and female soloists, illumination of the grounds and cottages, fireworks and the ringing of "Good Night" on the chime bells, which will bring the assembly to an official close.

BELLBOY INDICTED

NEW YORK—Paul Geidel, a bellboy at the Iroquois hotel, who admitted slaying William Henry Jackson, Wall street speculator, who lived at the hotel, for \$6.75 and a gold watch which was pawned for \$18, was indicted today. Patrick McGrane, who accompanied Geidel to the pawnshop to pledge the watch, is held as an accomplice. Geidel and McGrane belong in Hartford, Conn.

HOUSE REJECTS THE ORDER FOR A SHOE MACHINERY INQUIRY

By a vote of 82 to 119 the House this afternoon rejected the order of Representative Bogue of Lynn to appoint a recess commission to investigate the alleged shoe machinery monopoly in this state.

An amendment offered by Representative Lomaxney that the members of the commission be increased from five to seven was defeated on practically a unanimous voice vote.

By practically a unanimous vote, 6 to 1, the committee on rules was voted to report to the House today reference to the next General Court on the Governor's message for an investigation of the alleged shoe machinery monopoly in Massachusetts, and against adopting Representative Bogue's order for a recess investigation commission.

At the close of the second session of the public hearing Thursday Speaker Walker, chairman of the committee, called for a standing vote of the manufacturers present. No one arose in favor of a recess investigation, while seven opposed it.

Speaker Walker presided and practically the entire committee on House rules was present. Charles H. Jones of the Commonwealth Shoe Company occupied the major share of the time.

Mr. Jones' contention amounted to this—that the United Shoe Machinery Company is maintaining a monopoly and requiring a royalty to be paid on "essential" machinery used in the making of shoes, that is machinery in the bottoming department, which has no longer patent value owing to the expiration of the patent. He holds that the royalty should cease on such machines.

Representative Bogue spoke in favor of his order for a recess committee. He said there should be some law to take the place of the present cumbersome, circuitous statute. The present law has been on the books for three years and nothing has been accomplished under it.

Representative Cavanagh called attention to the fact that law is strengthened by a law which has been on the statutes less than a month. Mr. Bogue said that Massachusetts originated the agitation against the Shoe Machinery company and should finish its work.

Johnson Brown, Jr., of Salem, a manufacturer, said that a representative of the federal government had taken hours of his time in investigating shoe machinery and had told him the investigation had been going on for many weeks. Witness said he had been a shoe manufacturer for 35 years, and is perfectly

satisfied with the methods of the United company.

C. W. Bennett of Fitchburg said he started in business six years ago, and would not have been able to go into business but for the advantageous contracts offered by the Shoe Machinery Company; he said he owed his business success to the company.

ALL PLANS COMPLETE. CITY AWAITS COMING OF ADVERTISING MEN

Arrangements are completed to receive the visiting delegates to the seventh annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, who are expected to arrive in large numbers Monday and Tuesday. Hotel accommodations have been provided.

The St. Louis advertising men are due to arrive first. They are expected Sunday night. The Texas delegates are coming early Monday. The Baltimore, Louisville and New Haven delegations are also scheduled to arrive on that day. Tuesday the men from Montreal, Chicago, Toronto, Kansas City, Montgomery, Cincinnati, Atlanta and all delegations from Nebraska are due. Committees have been assigned to welcome each arriving organization.

The official hotel headquarters for the convention will be at the Hotel Lenox. Following is the list of hotels at which the different delegations will reside during the convention: St. Louis, Bellevue; New Haven, Brunswick; New York Representatives Club, Copley Square; New York Ad Men's League, Nottingham; London, England, Lenox; Charleston, Nottingham; Chicago Ad Men's Association, Nottingham; Kansas City Ad Club, Nottingham; Des Moines, Puritan; Iowa, Somerset; San Francisco, Thorndike; Baltimore, Thorndike; Syracuse, Victoria; Atlanta, Victoria; Dallas, Westminster; Ft. Worth, Westminster; Cincinnati, Oxford; Milwaukee, Brunswick; Omaha, Somerset; Washington, Brunswick; Richmond, Va., Brunswick; Lincoln, Neb., Brunswick; Association National Advertising Managers, Brunswick.

The Texas delegation was heard from this morning in a telegram from St. Louis, stating they will arrive in New York Sunday, and continue their journey by the Fall River line, reaching Boston early Monday morning. One of the attractions will be the parade from the South station to Hotel Westminster, headed by a cowboy, mounted on a pony. The Westminster hotel will be decorated with over 6000 cotton bolls, sent by Charles P. Taft, a brother of the President, from his Texas plantation.

MILK INVESTIGATION OF BOSTON DEALERS IS SHIFTED TO MAINE

Assistant District Attorney Webber and Deputy Assistant Nason are interviewing farmers in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, it was learned today, in regard to the increase in the price of milk. Their work is in connection with the investigation of the charges of collusion against contractors in this city.

Assistant District Attorney Lavelle says he has seen all the big concerns and that they say the increase to 9 cents a quart in the retail price is due to the increase in the price exacted from them by the farmers.

Mr. Lavelle had Messrs. Webber and Nason make the trip to the New England states in order to verify or disprove the statement of the milk contractors. Mr. Lavelle says that if they report that the contractors' statements were correct, then the investigation will end, for the reason that the increase would be found not due to any combination among the contractors. If the farmers have not increased their price, he says, then the matter will go to the grand jury.

SAYS FATHER GOT LORIMER BRIBE

WASHINGTON—That it was his firm conviction that his father, D. W. Holtslaw, former state senator, received \$2500 from a man who offered to pay him that sum to vote for Lorimer in the Senate, was testified by Herschel D. Holtslaw of Iuka, Ill., before the Senate Lorimer committee on Thursday.

The son was cashier of his father's bank on June 16, 1909, the date on which the father says he received the money from Senator John Broderick, and from knowledge obtained in that position and from talking with his father, he said on the stand, the deposit slips he put in evidence proved absolutely that his father received the money.

PASSENGERS SENT TO TOKIO IN TRAIN

TOKIO—All the passengers of the stranded steamer Empress of China have reached this city by train, having been landed on the mainland by the Japanese training squadron.

The steamer's bottom was badly damaged and if the craft is saved it will take three months' time to repair her. The sea near her was rough on Thursday night.

U. S. PLANNING SUITS FOR DISSOLUTION OF ALL ILLEGAL TRUSTS

WASHINGTON—The department of justice is planning immediate prosecution of all trusts or monopolies which do not dissolve or take other steps to obey the Sherman law as it has been interpreted in the Standard Oil, Tobacco and Powder trust cases.

Attorney-General Wickersham is authority for the statement that all such suits will be brought before the courts as soon as proceedings can be instituted. To make the Sherman law effective, the department's antitrust bureau is now being worked to its capacity. Probably 1000 complaints of existing monopolies, restraints or illegal agreements to control the price of commodities, ranging from feather dusters to telephones, are now being investigated.

The secret agents of the bureau have been scattered all over the country and in many instances an investigation of an alleged trust is going on in a dozen states at the same time.

One of the promised results of this policy is that the government will have in the courts before the end of the calendar year probably a dozen anti-trust suits in which the department feels assured of success.

SEALING TREATY PUT IN DANGER

WASHINGTON—The issue between Japan and Russia over the seizure of a Japanese fishing and sealing vessel by the Russian authorities on the Siberian coast may endanger consummation of the recently negotiated sealing treaty.

The Japanese assertion is that the vessel was seized far beyond the marine league distance from the Russian shore line which marks territorial jurisdiction.

DENIED BY DETECTIVE BURNS.
NEW YORK—"Any statement that I or any of my men took from the office of Gilbert B. Perkins records of his investigations of dynamiting cases is a libelous fabrication," declared William J. Burns, detective, today in answer to the allegations made by Perkins, in Erie, Pa., who is on trial for sending threatening letters through the mails. Perkins alleged that he had investigated charges against J. J. McNamara and that the result of his investigations, which showed that McNamara was not guilty of any dynamiting, was stolen from his office.

AWNINGS. Send postal or Tel. Port Hill 820, and we will send you the samples and give estimate. WHEELER & WILSON, 15 Merchants Row, Boston.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

MODIFIED FORM OF THE KIMONO

Shirred over plain foundation to make a yoke

THE simple kimono is always a graceful one. This model is much modified from the original form and the sleeves are sewed to the armholes, but it takes long and becoming lines and it is thoroughly satisfactory to wear. All sorts of pretty materials are appropriate, cotton crepes of domestic manufacture, the imported crepes, challis, cashmere and thin silks, in addition to various lawns and the like, but this kimono is made of figured crepe handed with wash silk. It is shirred to form a yoke and these shirings are arranged over a plain foundation.

If preferred, the foundation only can be used and the kimono joined to it, giving the plain effect shown in the small view.

For general negligee wear, the long kimono is always in demand, but short ones too are useful, and this model allows both lengths. In fact it practically means two or three quite different sorts, for the short kimono as illustrated presents an entirely different effect from the long one with the shirings. For a combination indicating the Japanese idea, blue crepe, figured with white hawthorne blossoms and banded with silk the color of the ground, is to be commended.

For the medium size will be required eight yards of material 27 inches wide, 5 1/4 yards 36 or 3 1/2 yards 44, with 1 1/2 yards of silk for the bands; for the short kimono will be required 3 1/2 yards 27, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 2 1/4 yards 44, with one yard of silk for the bands.

A pattern (7650), in three sizes, small 34 or 36, medium 38 or 40, large 42 or 44 bust, can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 152 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



GOWNS SEEN AT PARIS FETES

The last word in midsummer fashions

A GOWN expressing the last word of the midsummer fashions and marked also by a note of extreme refinement was worn by the hostess of a private tea given recently at a tea house in the Bois, writes a Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune.

The skirt, which dragged a little, was composed of three shaped flounces of white silk voile, each one hemmed by a bias band of the material. With this was worn a coat of blue and black changeable taffeta, trimmed with narrow blue and black fringe. It was finished at the neck with wide shawl collar, covered, at the back, with blue soutache braiding and edged with the fringe. The edges of the coat itself, including the half-long, open sleeves, were also finished in this way. Although the brim of the hat was wide and drooping in accordance with the newest fashion, it was shaped and adjusted to show the hair under the brim at the back. White corded silk covered it; black velvet faced the underside of the brim, and the crown was nearly hidden under two great rosettes of black tulle, wired to stand stiffly.

Little, long-skirted afternoon gowns of silk voile are particularly graceful trimmed with inch-wide shirred puffs, curling into clover leaf designs and interlaced rings; lace frills on the sleeves are the only additional trimming. The pretty striped silks that particularly belong to the eighteenth century gowning need no ornamentation whatever beyond

the lace or tulle frilled berthas so becoming to all ages.

The white gowning at a recent wedding was brightened by little silk garments brocaded in tender shades of old pink and blue on a creamy ground. Particularly pretty was one, straight cut as a child's sacque and hip long. The fullness was adjusted and held at the waist line by three fine cord shirings, set an inch apart, and the half-long sleeves, showing the new fullness, were finished in the same way. With the transparent neck and sleeve finish now in general use, and without the resource of a scarf, at last banished from a modish wardrobe, some light shoulder covering is necessary with thin gowns; these little silk garments, that vary from the hip-long one described to cape collars, only a few inches deep, little boleros and Eton jackets perfectly supply the need. Softly striped silks or dimly flowered brocades, with frills of embroidered muslin and filmy lace, compose these little nothings which are rivalled in their fresh loveliness by garments of the same form of white muslin or white mousseline de soie, lined with flesh colored mousseline. The edges are sharply scalloped and button-holed, and one large, solid embroidered dot marks the center of each scallop.

A fad of midsummer is to have a hat for each gown, made of the material composing the dress. Striped and brocaded silks are charming put to such a use, and the only trimming necessary is a stunning bow of black velvet ribbon. If the hat is wide brimmed, black velvet is used as a facing.

FROCKS FOR SUMMER EVENINGS

Fine nets among most satisfactory materials

THE summer evening frock may be as simple or elaborate as one pleases to have it or as one can afford to have it, and where the question of economy need not be considered the character of the evening frocks will be determined by the stage setting, according to the New York Sun.

If a woman goes to a very smart summer colony where elaborate private entertaining is the rule she will find use for evening toilettes of the most elegant sort. Hotel life at a fashionable resort may give one a chance for equally gorgeous evening effects, but as a usual thing the summer evening frock demands less elaborate detail than the evening frock of the winter season and may be eminently successful without even a hint of gorgeousness.

Many of the embroidered or lace trimmed marquisettes worn over soft satin slips are made to do duty for summer dance frocks, and pretty models in linen or batiste are also in order.

The fine nets, plain or fancy, are always among the most satisfactory of summer evening materials, practical, easily freshened, indicative of coyness, lending themselves to self-trimming and arrangements that do not call for much expenditure.

The growing liking for veillote effects shown in flat, scant frills and flounces, bonillonees, ruches, shirred cords, fichus, etc., is in favor of these serviceable little net models, and for youthful wearers nothing could be more charming, while even the older woman, thanks to the general adaptability of the popular fichu,

can adopt this type of frock without inappropriateness.

There are pretty simple evening frocks of silk mousseline or kindred material with ruches and sash of fringed taffeta or satin and becoming lace trimmed fichus, and there are genuine veillote models whose narrow foundation skirts are entirely covered by flat deep flounces and whose bodices, slightly high waisted only, are almost hidden under fichus. Some of the pretty, sheer stuffs with narrow pointed borders make up attractively in these lines, and narrow lace or a line of velvet or satin may border the flounces.

Then again there are piquant little evening frocks in one toned materials whose skirts are trimmed at bottom in many overlapping narrow frills of soft lace, similar frills appearing in less lavish fashion upon decolletage or fichu.

More in line with the evening frocks to which people were accustomed in the winter, but appropriate for summer through their delicate tints and the diaphanous materials popular for both winter and summer, are the short waisted, scant tunic models to which women cling loyally in the face of prophecy concerning longer waists, fuller skirts and second empire flounces.

TO OPEN JARS

To open jars of preserves that have been put up for some time, place a warm flatiron on the cover of the jars for a few moments and you will have no trouble in unscrewing the lids.—Indianapolis News.

TRIED RECIPES

ROCK CAKES

SIFT two cupfuls of flour into a basin, add one heaping tablespoonful of sugar, among which rub two tablespoonfuls of butter with the tips of the fingers; then add half a cupful of cleaned sultana raisins, one and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of ground ginger, half a teaspoonful of allspice and mix all well together. Beat up one egg, add to it three tablespoonfuls of milk and mix; use more milk if necessary, but the ingredients must be just barely wet. With a spoon or fork lift small portions of the mixture on to a buttered baking tin, leaving an inch between each. Dust some sugar over and bake quickly for 12 minutes. Dust over with confectioners' sugar.

OBERLIN CAKES

Dissolve three teaspoonfuls of warm honey, add one level teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of melted butter, two teaspoonfuls of ground ginger, half a teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, one cupful of hot water and flour sufficient to roll. Divide into cakes, bake on buttered tins in a moderate oven.

MARMALADE CAKES

Six heaping tablespoonfuls of flour, one level teaspoonful of baking powder, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of marmalade, two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of milk. Cream the butter and sugar together, add the eggs and beat the mixture well. Stir in the marmalade, flour, and baking powder. Bake in fancy tins in a fairly quick oven for about 15 minutes.

GENEVA CAKES

Four cupfuls of flour, half a cupful of sugar, one cupful of syrup, half a cupful of butter, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls of allspice, two teaspoonfuls of ground ginger, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls of milk. Rub the butter finely into the flour, then add the other dry ingredients. Beat up the eggs, add them and mix well. Divide the mixture into buttered and floured gem pans and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour.

SNOW CAKES

Four tablespoonfuls of butter, half a pound of potato flour, a few drops of lemon extract, one teaspoonful of baking powder, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, whites of two eggs and yolk of one egg. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, add the eggs well beaten alternately with the flour; then beat for 10 minutes, stir in the baking powder and the vanilla. Pour into a flat baking cake tin, which must be well buttered, dusted with sugar, then with flour; the mixture should cover the tin about half an inch thick. Bake in a moderate oven for half an hour, turn out, and when cold divide in finger lengths or fancy shapes. They may also be covered with frosting if liked.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

IN QUEEN'S PANTRY

Queen Mary's pantry at Windsor is said to contain the most valuable collection of tableware in the world. Every design since Queen Elizabeth's day has contributed to the collection, which is stored in two rooms, says the Los Angeles Tribune. The walls are lined with cases made of plate glass and mahogany, with similar cases occupying the center of each room. The most imposing service in these two rooms is the dinner service of solid gold used only for dinners of the highest state. There is a table of solid silver three feet in length. A rosewater fountain of silver has a dome supported on columns around which are grouped horses and hounds. A silver gilt flagon almost a yard high is said to have been saved from the Armada. A pair of bellows mounted in silver and gold was once the property of Nell Gwyn. There is a massive pair of fireirons in solid silver made for Charles II. and a huge punch bowl was contributed by George IV.

MODES IN BRIEF

Sailor collars in numerous variations are fashioned of lace with borders of tussah of a contrasting material.

Mousseline de soie waists with dull silver or gold embroidery are being worn with afternoon suits on cool days.

The plain top sleeves in mannish style or the kimono or peasant cut is still a dominant characteristic.

The evening slippers of satin are fashioned with French buckles of rhinestones, beautifully set in silver.

The pekine materials, in which the stripes are broad or narrow, have taken a firm hold on the public fancy.—Spokane Chronicle.

OMELET SAUCE

A delicious sauce, which adds a zest to any omelet, is made after this recipe: Chop a slice of onion fine and cook it in a tablespoonful of butter; then add a cupful of tomatoes, a red and a green pepper chopped fine. Cook for a quarter of an hour. Add half a cupful of small mushrooms, cut into small pieces, and cook for another 10 minutes. Season to taste with salt and paprika. This sauce will keep for several days, being warmed up when ready to use.—Newark News.

SEVENTY DISHES FROM CORN

Southern girl of 14 distinguished as a cook

MISS MATTIE L. BRANAM of Eatonton, Ga., has been awarded the palm for being the best cook in the South. With no other training than that secured under the supervision of her mother on a Georgia farm, Miss Branam has learned to produce many delectable dishes.

Last fall at the county fair at Eatonton Miss Branam won first prize for the versatility of her employment of the products of a single crop. More recently still the little lady visited the state normal school at Athens, where she showed her elders how to make an almost endless variety of dishes from corn and its products. When Miss Branam had completed her labors 70 distinct dishes had appeared upon the table and the girl had not exhausted her recipes.

Miss Branam was graduated this year from the school at Eatonton. She is just 14 years of age. Here are a few of her favorite recipes:

Nebraska Golden Corn Cake—Take two thirds of a cup of flour, one third of a cup of cornmeal, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of baking powder, half a cup of sweet milk, one egg and one tablespoonful of melted butter; mix thoroughly, bake 20 minutes

in a hot, well greased pan and serve hot.

Corn Pudding—Take one cup canned corn, two eggs, one half cup sweet milk, one half teaspoonful salt and one teaspoonful melted butter; turn into a baking dish and bake slowly for 30 minutes.

Hominy Croquettes—Take one half cup boiled hominy, one fourth cup cracker crumbs, one egg, one half teaspoonful salt and one teaspoonful sweet milk; make into balls and fry in boiling fat; drain on brown paper.

Corn Oysters—Take canned corn, season with pepper and salt, add sufficient flour to make a thin batter, and fry by the spoonful in deep fat.

Cornmeal Light Bread—Take one cup sponge (made of one half yeast cake in one cup warm water, one cup cornmeal, two cups flour, one cup sugar, two teaspoonfuls salt, five teaspoonfuls sugar and two tablespoonfuls lard; stir in flour to make thin batter and let set over night.

Hominy Custard—Take one cup cold hominy, four teaspoonfuls sugar, two eggs and one half cup sweet milk; bake in custard cups.

Popcorn Brittle—Melt one cup sugar in iron pan and pour over popped popcorn.

OUR PATIENT SISTERS OF TOIL

Mrs. Hammond makes plea in their behalf

DO you realize that every morning an army of 7,000,000 working women march out to meet the day? An industrial army which is contributing its service to increase the material wealth and consequently the political importance of our country among the nations of the earth?

To the women of the country who do not work for wages this question is put in the July number of the American Club Woman by Mrs. John Hays Hammond, president of the women's welfare department of the National Civic Federation.

"What are we doing for them—we women who are not of the wage-earning class, but who are enriched and benefited by our patient sisters of toil?" Mrs. Hammond asks. This is a question we cannot ignore. It is our duty in the name of humanity and patriotism to endeavor to ameliorate the condition of the less fortunate of our community, and to remove any just cause of grievance that now exists toward the more fortunate of our country.

"Our women of the Civic Federation secured the establishment of rest rooms and adequate luncheon rooms in the government buildings in Washington, and many changes were made in order to secure better ventilation in the older

buildings, buildings of more recent construction, like the government printing office, being admirable in the completeness of their arrangements for light, ventilation, space and other essentials of a building where many people must spend their days.

"Having initiated welfare work for government employees, we now believe that our work will have the far-reaching effect of influencing the government to become a model employer. As a result of our efforts in this direction Congress has appointed a committee to inspect all department buildings and to report as to the needs in the way of proper sanitation. Following this investigation we hope that Congress will pass the bill which our organization has urged, providing for a government board of sanitary inspectors. In this way new buildings would be constructed with due regard to the comfort of employees and existing ones put in the best possible condition.

"Welfare work," Mrs. Hammond defines as "the improvement of the working and living conditions of the employee by the employer," and there is need for it she says in every community, since in every community there are factories, stores, mines, railroads or public institutions, such as postoffices, schools and other government buildings.

WARDROBE OF COLLEGE GIRL

Comfort and economy in tub dresses

OF what a girl's college wardrobe should consist is a matter of personal preference; but the wealthy girls usually choose simple, sensible dresses, says the Ladies Home Journal. Well-heated classrooms have made wash dresses possible for indoor use all winter, and the cleanliness and economy of such outfits are not to be overlooked. Such frocks are easily managed by the home dresser, being so simple in line and construction that their uniformity of style makes of them almost a habit.

These dainty, crisp gingham and percale dresses are made up on one-piece lines, with little or no trimmings save flat bands of color or chemisettes of white embroidery. Dutch necks finished with bias folds, or sailor collars of scalloped linen. Quite the distinguishing feature of these models is that they are fastened with real buttons and buttonholes, either on the left front side or directly at the back. Some of the tiny checks in lavender, pale blue, pink, yellows and browns, and the always well-blended plaids or Roman stripes, are the favored designs. These gowns have to be handled by the local laundries, so they should be quite simple. Then, too, it is quite the thing to avoid the extremes of the mode in tub dresses, so they may be worn just as long as they stand up, regardless of season.

Next in popularity to the tub dresses for classroom wear are the lightweight cloth frocks of one-piece construction. These are fashioned without linings, with collarless neck finishings graced with washable turnovers, as are the long sleeves. Black-and-white-checked Princecess models with black patent leather belts and Windsor ties of Empire green are noticed. Many serges are worn on the campus, particularly in browns and blues. Some are set up on plaited and banded skirt lines, which have been modified to admit of normal walking. But more are of the sailor-suit style. These latter are general favorites for daytime gowns, as with them the girls usually omit their corsets. In such a costume a girl is ready for serious study periods, a paddle on the lake, a game of tennis or a stroll to the village, without bother of change. "Co-ed" dresses, too, are great time-savers for every-day wear, as these cuts have been devised for corsetless underdressing, which is quite the thing when off classroom duty. These dresses are fashioned with ankle-length plaited skirts attached to Princess slips of per-

cale. A loose sweater-like tunic of blue serge with turned-up facing at the bottom, meets the kilts at three-quarter length. An open-at-the-throat sailor collar, beneath which is a black tie, finishes the neck, and the long, loose sleeves are trimmed with narrow soutache braid.

TRIFLES TELL

Look at the fit of a guimpe and you can tell whether the wearer is careful and neat. It should be loose enough to insure fastening at the back. It should be pulled down at both front and back and pinned in place, if necessary, says the Indianapolis News.

Then there is the fastening on the dress. The eyes or plaits should always be sufficiently in from the edge of the under flap so that no sight of them is possible.

Your gloves should be fastened; otherwise why the buttons? Next, the first button should be below the palm at the wrist line. The opening should never be in the center of the palm. If it is, your glove is too small.

A silk petticoat is not worth very much if it shows a frayed edge. One little piece of the torn ruffle will counterbalance any rustle that you may hear.

The vents of all skirts, under or outer, should be carefully considered. Buttons are the best, especially on wash dresses, and be sure to have enough of them.

DAMP SKIRT

If your skirt becomes damp or wet, put it carefully on a skirt hanger as soon as you take it off, shaking it as free of wrinkles as possible. Then hang it to dry where there is a good circulation of air—never in a closet, says the Newark News. In a doorway near an open window is an excellent place. Do not try to brush or wipe off any mud until the skirt is dry, then it will clean to much better advantage, and frequently a vigorous brushing is all that is necessary.

SHOULD BRUSH HAT

The straw hat requires just as faithful brushing as does the winter one, says the Spokane Chronicle. And it is the failure to do this which results in the appearance of spots after being caught in a rainstorm.

Monitor Advertising Far- Reaching

A new condition requires time to be understood.

The national advertiser has heretofore considered the daily newspaper as a medium through which to influence local consumption of his product.

For his national campaigns he has relied upon the standard magazines, which are high priced and slow in action.

He need do this no longer.

At a newspaper price the National advertiser can now secure instantaneous action and magazine circulation.

The Christian Science Monitor is a daily newspaper of national distribution, and of paramount influence.

Founded to demonstrate that daily journalism can be clean and constructive, it has received the loyal support of a widely distributed reading public who really longed for decency in news and advertising.

The measure of this loyalty many national advertisers are now feeling. Many more can find a wide market among people of intelligent discrimination and purchasing power, by using the Monitor

Will YOU?

MAIL POUCHES SEIZED AND LEFT WITH SNAPSHOT PRECISION

Work Performed on Postal Cars Greatly Facilitated by Invention That Does Its Task Automatically

INVENTION MADE BY ALBERT HUPP

SYSTEMATIC transportation of messages, regular communication by letter between human beings located at a distance from each other, dates back to the days of ancient Persia. When Cyrus the Elder in the sixth century B. C. conquered that country he found himself in possession of a kingdom too large for the personal domination of any one man. Accordingly he divided the territory into provinces and placed a governor in charge of each subdivision. Desiring to keep closely in touch with these subordinates he built roads throughout the empire and at convenient distances built houses.

Messengers on swift horses carried the reports along the roads and at each house the rider was relieved by a fresh relay. They traveled night and day and made great speed for those days. The roads were called post-roads, the houses postoffices, and the men in charge of the houses postmasters. The service was for the use of the state alone. The individual had not yet reached the importance of being considered a factor in the welfare of the nation.

In the centuries following rulers of great nations continued in some form or another the sending of official mail. The royal family of England had a mail service for its private use. In 1516 the first postal service in the history of the world for the use of the general public was established between Berlin and Vienna. Later in the same year England heeded the demands of the masses and established a similar system, which was the forerunner of the present postal service of the United States.

Colonial Carriers Private

The General Court of Massachusetts, in the year 1639, legalized a mail delivery and named Richard Fairbanks of Boston the first American postmaster. The law directed that all letters from abroad or for other colonies should be left at the home of Fairbanks and by him sent to their proper destination. He was paid a penny for each letter so delivered. Shortly afterward Virginia passed a law requiring each planter to pass along to his neighbor any communication received, and failure to do so brought forfeiture. New York followed with a mail service and soon communication was possible between all the colonies.

Before Connecticut forced the Indian to give way to the march of progress, a mail carrier was traversing that territory on his way between New York and Boston. This was about the year 1672 and the route established was the first one authorized by a colonial government in American territory. The carrier made but one trip a month, and the quantity of mail carried rarely exceeded the capacity of a pair of saddle bags. In 1702 the service had grown to proportions necessitating the carrier making fortnightly trips between the two cities. All in all the postal service of colonial days must be classed as very poor, a sort of go-as-you-please arrangement in which postmasters and postriders acted largely on their own initiative.

Aptly illustrative of this condition was the attitude of Andrew Bradford, postmaster of Philadelphia and the publisher of the Mercury. Benjamin Franklin, publisher of the Gazette, was refused the privilege of sending his paper through the mail for the reason that Bradford regarded the Franklin publication as a rival, and by refusing it the right to the mail expected to destroy its prestige. In 1753 the King took cognizance of the situation, noted the weak spots of the service and the further fact that it yielded him no revenue. He appointed Benjamin Franklin as deputy postmaster-general, and that worthy organized a service and for 20 years ran it in such a manner as to produce a splendid revenue for England.

Expansion Reviewed

In 1775 the colonies assumed control of the postal service and Benjamin Franklin was made postmaster-general at a salary of \$1000 a year. The revolution affected the postal service; in fact, in 1776 there were but 28 postoffices throughout the colonies, and exactly half of them were in Massachusetts. As late as 1789 there were but 75 postoffices in the entire country and the total revenue was about \$40,000 a year. In 1812 the postoffice at New York worked but four clerks and the postmaster boarded them for part pay. Today the New York postoffice employs nearly 8000 people and has an annual income of \$20,000,000. In 1817 the Boston postoffice had two clerks and its postmaster took his turn at the front window when the boys went to lunch at noon.

Expansion Summarized

There are now more than 60,000 postoffices in the United States with a total income in excess of \$225,000,000. The service is an intricate system extending to the remotest corners of the land. There are about 27,000 domestic routes for the distribution of mail, aggregating nearly 500,000 miles in length, with an annual travel of 550,000,000 miles. There are 40,000 rural routes over which carriers travel for the distribution of mail, and in approximately 1500 cities and towns there is service to the home by carrier. To do this requires an annual

expenditure of about \$230,000,000, a sum greater than the entire cost of operating the government in the years 1860 and 1861 combined.

If the total quantity of mail handled in the United States during the fiscal year of 1909 had to be transported by rail at one time it would require, on the basis of the average weight carried per car, 267,181 mail cars of the 60-foot length, which would make a train extending 3036 miles, or entirely across the American continent. If this mail were to be transported by water it would require a fleet of ships the size of the Lusitania, allowing that each ship carried 30,000 tons. It would require 17 cars to transport the souvenir postcards alone which were mailed from the one postoffice at Atlantic City.

Railroads Assist

The advent of the steam railroad marked the beginning of an era of American development greater than any that had preceded it. The carrying of mail by train dates back into early history of the railroads of this country. The first service by train was unsatisfactory, however, because of the uncertainty. Mail was arranged at the various postoffices and sent by train to its destination much as express is handled now. The idea of distributing mail on trains between stations first came to Hon. George B. Armstrong, an employee of the postal service with headquarters at Chicago, and he is revered in the service today as the founder of the railway postoffice.

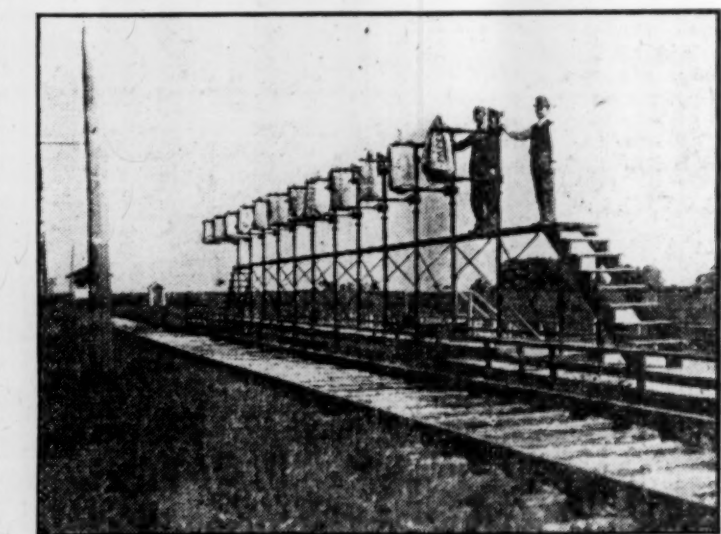
"I am going to put the postoffice on wheels," said Mr. Armstrong in the year 1862 and two years later made his statement good. On Aug. 28, 1864, the first railway mail car in the history of the world made its initial run from Chicago to Clinton, Iowa, with Mr. Armstrong aboard. The car was improvised for the occasion and only part of it was used for the mail. Not until 1867 was a car put into service devoting all its space to the carrying and distribution of mail. This car was built of wood and had no end doors. Two small windows on either side, together with the side doors, gave light and ventilation. The car was a long step from the car of today, which weighs 106,000 pounds, 48,000 pounds more than any car built prior to 1891, or the late model all-steel car, which weighs 130,000 pounds.

That the use of the railway postoffice has been a great factor in the growth of the postal service is evidenced by the fact that in 1864 the postal service employed 572 men as against nearly 17,000 today. The rail mileage of routes then was but 22,016 miles as compared with nearly 218,000 miles now. The original idea of the railway postoffice has kept pace with the increase of population and the consequent necessary growth of railroad mileage. The original car of 1864 has grown to more than 5000 mail cars in use at the present time. In 1877 the railway mail service handled 864,700,000 pieces of mail matter, while during the fiscal year 1909 some 22,601,925,460 pieces were successfully distributed.

Speed Demanded

As the country grew, and the railroads extended, and financial and population centers sprang up, there arose an insistent

SACKS WAIT ON CRANES TO BE GRABBED



Photograph made of station at Overland Park, near Kansas City, where experiments were conducted

ATROCITIES LAID TO FORMER SHAH

TEHERAN, Persia.—The Turkoman tribesmen, followers of Mohammed Ali Mirza, the deposed Shah, have pillaged Shah Rud, where they made the first halt on the march from Astrabad to the capital. It is said that they massacred men, women and children.

It is understood here that England asked Russia to join her in representing to the ex-Shah that he ought to withdraw from Persia, and that Russia refused.

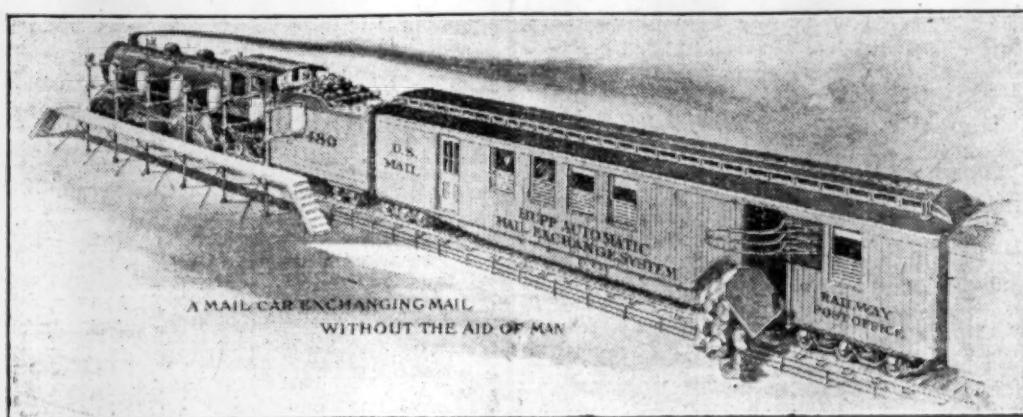
NEW AMERICAN AERO RECORD

MINEOLA, N. Y.—St. Croix Johnstone broke the American endurance record for monoplanes and biplanes Thursday, when he remained in the air 4h. 1m. 55s. He was compelled to alight because of engine trouble.

LAST TROOPS GOING NORTH

WASHINGTON.—The last of the troops ordered detached from the maneuver division are now ready to leave San Antonio. They compose a battalion of the third field artillery and will start for Mt. Myer, Va., shortly.

MAIL SACKS SEIZED AND DROPPED ON FLOOR OF THE CAR



Photograph shows Hupp Automatic Mail Exchange System on train going at full speed

tent demand from the public for more speed in the delivery of mail. The fast mail train was the answer. The demand for more speed resulted in the fast train, the pneumatic tube delivery from postoffice to station in the great cities, and in the automatic handling of mail by machinery in the great railroad terminals of the country.

Catcher Arm Devised

The advent of the fast train as a factor of development left thousands of small towns dependent solely upon the local train for mail service, except the ability of the train to take from a wait-



ALBERT HUPP
Inventor of mail exchange system that means much to smaller towns

ing crane at the station one small pouch containing only letter mail weighing from 10 to 20 pounds. Delivery at the same station was effected by the mail clerk in the car throwing mail for the station from the door of the car as the train whizzed by. Even this limited service had serious drawbacks and hundreds of pouches annually went under the trains and were ground to pieces because defective catching or delivering allowed the suction of the moving train to draw the pouches beneath the wheels.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the westward movement of the center of population of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS.—There is no reason to believe that the westward march will stop for several decades. The time will come doubtless when one section of the country will not greatly outdistance the others in increase of population, but the vast area of the West still open to settlement, large portions of which are about to be made productive by irrigation, means larger population.

NEW YORK TIMES.—Monroes county is wild, full of game and underbrush. Its timber is not first growth. But it typifies fairly well the comparatively

unpopulated state of land which, according to competent scientific testimony, is capable of supporting all the myriads of human beings now on earth.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.—The center of population in the United States has moved 31 miles westward during the last 10 years, but, like the literary center of the country, continues to be within the boundaries of Indiana.

OMAHA BEE.—We need to equalize our centers of settlement, to steadily draw away the overflow of the large urban centers of the East on to the sparsely or unpeopled stretches of the West.

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.—In the ordinary significance of the term as meaning the center of things worth while, St. Louis is already the hub. The population center having moved westward twice as far in the past 10 years as it did in the previous decade, the prospect of St. Louis becoming the center is necessarily increasing in the same proportion. Meanwhile the city should more than hold its own as the point of convergence for industrial growth and the radial point of all benign activities.

WASHINGTON STAR.—It is noteworthy that the slightly southward tendency which has accompanied the western movement for a considerable period has ceased and the line of centrality is now moving a bit northward as it works toward the Mississippi. This signifies that the weight of settlement is in the Northwest rather than in the Southwest. Such states as the Dakotas, Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho and Wyoming have in the last 10 years grown at a rate to overcome the increases in other parts of the country.

DETROIT FREE PRESS.—The westward trend of population continues, although with decreased acceleration. Apparently the central point has moved somewhat farther this time than it did in 1900, but the two decades together registered only about one degree of westerly motion, and this was the rate of progress for practically every census until 1890. The middle West is pretty well filled now, and the Pacific coast alone exerts much appreciable attraction toward the Occident upon the magic spot that marks the focus of habitation.

ROBERT LUCE NAMED AS AUTHOR OF THE ANTI-MONOPOLY BILL

Edward F. McSweeney, a member of the recent high court of living commission, has issued a statement giving the history of the anti-monopoly bill for which Thomas L. Hise of Springfield, who has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor, disclaims responsibility.

"The Massachusetts cost of living commission found," said Mr. McSweeney, "that while the trust-produced articles had, generally speaking, not advanced in price during the last decade, the public received little, if any benefit from the greatly increased profits resulting from combinations and introduction of labor-saving and economy devices, which are not divided with the public, but retained."

"In some instances prices of trust-controlled articles were allowed to drop a little, but, as a rule, were kept up to the level prior to 1900. Holders of patents likewise refuse to share the results of invention with the public, and exact huge and excessive royalties by virtue of the monopoly created by such patents. The tariff has been an artificial barrier to the natural law of economics for more than a generation. While none of these factors were responsible for the initial rise in the cost of living, they all helped to make it worse."

"In looking for a remedy for the cost of high prices, Mr. Luce and myself found on a visit to Canada, that the Dominion had passed a workable and effective law. Under this law and the Canadian system of government, the cabinet in council has authority when the owner of a patent or holder of a tariff privilege abuses such privilege, to abolish the patent or tariff privilege, if it was found that the holder was using it unduly to increase prices or to restrain trade."

"Under our political system in this country it is not possible to copy the Canadian bill, but an act embodying its philosophy and methods of ascertaining facts was prepared by Mr. Luce. It was intended that all the members of the cost of living commission would join in the petition for this bill, but the matter was delayed and when the Legislature shortened the time for introducing bills by a week, Mr. Luce being absent in Bermuda and the other members of the commission not at hand, the bill was introduced by me alone, although Mr. Luce took it before the judiciary committee."

"Under the provisions of act 503, which became a law on May 27, 1911, any person who believes that any monopoly or combination in Massachusetts is obstructing the free pursuit of any lawful business, or restraining or preventing any trade or occupation or enhancing unduly the prices of commodities, may file a sworn complaint in the supreme judicial or superior court, whereupon a master shall be appointed who shall report with recommendation to the court, the facts elicited. Such masters have all the powers conferred on masters in equity proceedings, and their reports when affirmed by the court are to be transmitted to the attorney general, who will forthwith cause to be instituted such further proceedings, whether civil or criminal, as the evidence and report will warrant."

IN DEFENSE OF GOV. WILSON

CAMP WILSON, Sea Girt, N. J.—After a thorough investigation, nine members of the New Jersey Democratic state committee, who had come here to attend the first governor's day gathering, passed a resolution demanding that if it was true that James R. Nugent, state chairman, toasted Governor Wilson in an offensive way in a public restaurant at Avon, N. J., on Thursday night, Nugent must hand in his resignation.

WHITE HOUSE TOGO DINNER

WASHINGTON.—President Taft sent out invitations for a dinner followed by a reception at the White House on Aug. 5, in honor of Admiral Togo. The dinner will be for men, but women will be invited to the reception.

NEWS BRIEFS

DENTISTS NAME WASHINGTON CLEVELAND, O.—The National Dental Association at its business session Thursday selected Washington as the next convention city and elected Charles W. Rodgers of Rochester, Mass., corresponding secretary.

WORKMEN FIND ANCIENT COIN VANCOUVER, Wash.—An English penny, coined in 1839, two years after Queen Victoria ascended the throne of England, was found here recently by workmen who were tearing up an old wooden sidewalk.

MISS BERESFORD IN THE U. S. NEW YORK.—Miss Kathleen Beresford, daughter of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, retired, of the British navy, arrived Thursday on the Majestic. She will visit the Yellowstone park during her stay.

GOV. DIX GOING TO LAKE GEORGE LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—Governor Dix has leased a cottage here and will spend August and September at Lake George. It is said the Governor has given up the idea of spending part of the summer at Nantucket, Mass.

CITY MISSIONARY GREET'S CHILDREN The Rev. Dr. D. W. Waldron, city missionary, received about 1250 children from churches in East Boston, Roxbury, Dorchester and the city proper, today at Abbotwood, Franklin Park. The downtown today did not cause a postponement of the outing as all the games were enjoyed under cover of six large tents. A luncheon was served at 12:30. Today's outing was the last one of the season under the auspices of the City Missionary Society.

ELECTS TEACHERS FOR HIGH SCHOOL LAWRENCE, Mass.—The school committee has elected six members of the high school faculty, three of whom are to fill vacancies. The successful candidates were Miss Virginia Belknap, Walter A. Sidley and Augustine Lawlor of this city, Miss Anna G. Stone of North Andover, Miss Katherine Shaughnessy of Ashland and Miss Katherine Lindsay of California.

POLICE HEADS ON OUTING NAHANT, Mass.—The annual outing of the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Union was held at the Relay house Thursday afternoon. Dinner was served in the hotel and the remainder of the time passed in the different places of amusement about the point.

BOATING PARTY RESCUED NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—A rescue followed an explosion of gasoline on a motor boat near Glen island Thursday. Two men and four women escaped by leaping overboard just before the gasoline tank exploded and were rescued by life savers and a party in a rowboat.

Test of Appliance Made for Government Proves Successful—Small Towns Will Benefit the Most

HIGH SPEED IS NO OBSTACLE

doors, delivers the pouches for that station, takes the pouches from the cranes at the station into the mail car, closes the doors and then thrown out of gear until the next station is reached. All this is done by automatic mechanism, impossible of mistake.

New Scheme Approved

One day Mr. Hupp saw a government circular asking for the improvement of catcher station service and a little later he saw a pouch of mail ground to pieces beneath the wheels of a train because of defective delivery. The decision came to him to do the work. That was in 1908 and he never rested until his finished product was submitted to government and railroad inspection in 1910.

On Aug. 20, 1910, Albert Hupp notified the officials of the postoffice department and the representatives of the various railroads of the country that at Overland park, a suburb of Kansas City, on the Strang line, he had on exhibition a compartment mail car equipped with an automatic mechanism for receiving and delivering mail of any kind and in any quantity. In the months following, until well into November, daily trials were made, and during that time scores of prominent government officials and railroad representatives witnessed the mechanism do its work. All went away with words of praise for the invention.

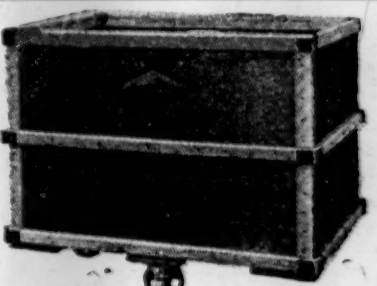
Mr. Hupp says of his exchange system: "My mechanism is automatic and may be attached to any mail car. It is built of steel and will last the lifetime of the car. Its use permits the receiving into a car and delivering therefrom at any station pouches and tie sacks of any kind and of any weight in any quantity and without the slightest injury to mail or the equipment. This is accomplished by the use of a curved steel conductor about which the mail travels when received from the non-resisting station cranes that form a part of the system. In going around the curve of the steel conductor the impact or momentum is absorbed without direct resistance to any portion of the mail or equipment and the mail drops gently upon the floor of the car in perfect condition. Delivery is effected by a steel delivery chute that delivers the mail upon a raised platform at the station, always at the exact spot. The machinery controlling the operation of the system is thrown into gear when approaching a station by an automatic trip located at a certain point along the trackway."

"The system operates at either side of the car and is instantly reversible. It is flexible, receiving without delivering and vice versa. It is life saving, labor saving, mail saving, pouch saving, permits unlimited expansion of mail transportation, expedites and gives greater speed to mail transportation, eliminates controversy over inaccurate hand exchange of mail, guarantees to every town a complete exchange of the mail every time a train passes in any direction, assures accuracy by eliminating the possibility of human forgetfulness, eliminates rehandling and rehandling of mail, makes possible speedy junction transfer of mail renders destruction of mail by exchanging impossible, guarantees safety to the passenger on the station platform and the straggler along the right of way. Its use means an annual saving to government and railroads of millions of dollars in addition to assuring the unlimited expansion of the mail."

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CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. PAUL AND FALMOUTH STS., BOSTON

Legislative Session of 1911 One of Busiest in History of State

(Continued from page two)

to expend \$200,000 annually for five years for the installation of a high pressure fire service was passed.

Chelsea Bill Defeated

The bill annexing Chelsea to Boston was lost in the Senate by a vote of 20 to 9 after the measure had passed the House.

After receiving a favorable committee report the bill to widen Pleasant street, Boston, as petitioned for by Mayor Fitzgerald, was passed by both branches.

"No legislation necessary" was the report filed by the committee on metropolitan affairs on the special report of the railroad and transit commissioners as to a tunnel under Boston harbor. The report was asked for when it became apparent that the Legislature was hostile to a bill providing for the tunnel.

The "fire-hazard" bill, presented by Mayor Fitzgerald, which provided that buildings hereafter constructed in Boston should have roofing of fire-proof materials and should be carefully inspected by the city's building inspectors during process of construction met defeat at the hands of the House.

Two measures, which were supported by Mayor Fitzgerald, providing for the construction of bridges across Mason and Avon streets were rejected in the Senate after it was learned from Attorney-General Swift that the measure if enacted would be unconstitutional.

Three bills providing for taking from the civil service commissioners the power of confirmation of appointees of the mayor of Boston were reported adversely by the committee on metropolitan affairs.

Teachers Bill Favored

A bill providing for increased salaries for the Boston public school teachers was enacted after a similar measure, which applied, however, only to the elementary teachers, had been vetoed. Probably no other measure before the Legislature occupied so much of the time and attention of the members and so engaged the attention of the public as these two bills.

The original teachers salary bill provided for a 20-cent increase in the tax rate of the city of Boston, the proceeds to be devoted to the elementary teachers. About 800 teachers marched to the State House one evening to appear in its favor. A favorable report was rendered by the committee on cities and the bill went through both branches with but little opposition. After being vetoed by the Governor on the ground that it contained a clause which, in his opinion, constituted legislative interference with the Boston school committee, the bill was passed over the executive veto by the House, but failed of passage in the Senate by a single vote.

The bill finally passed and signed by the Governor was in the nature of a compromise, providing for an increased tax levy of 25 cents, 20 to be applied to the elementary teachers and the other 5 to the teachers of higher grades. It also did away with the objectionable clause.

New Railroad Laws

The Legislature gave its customary amount of time and debate to railroad legislation with the result that many new railroad laws were put on the statute books.

The bill granting the Boston & Eastern Electric Railroad Company a certificate of exigency for the construction of their road from Boston to Beverly was passed by both branches with a large majority in each case and received Governor Foss' signature without delay.

With but little opposition a bill to consolidate the Boston & Northern and Old Colony Street Railway Companies as petitioned for by officials of the companies, was enacted.

After many hearings and after successfully passing every stage in the Legislature but one the bill providing for abolition of the Boston & Maine railroad grade crossings in Lynn by depression rather than elevation was rejected by the Senate on a tie vote. The chief objection to the bill appeared to be the relatively large cost to the state, about \$700,000 being its proportionate share.

After much debate in both branches the bill requiring street railway companies to equip each of their cars with lifting jacks was rejected in the Senate by a vote of 20 to 18.

Following the adverse report by the special committee appointed to study the subject of an inland waterway from Boston harbor to Narragansett bay further consideration of the matter by this Legislature was dropped.

Mayor Fitzgerald's bill to give the railroad commission supervision of the steamboat companies plying within the domain of the commonwealth met defeat in the Senate after passing the House.

An attempt to substitute the bill repealing the Saunders open-car milk transportation act of 1910 for an adverse committee report failed in the Senate by a vote of 24 to 14.

The Senate referred to the next General Court the bill penalizing railroad officials for consolidating railroad companies without the Legislature's consent.

An adverse report was made to the House by the committee on street railways on the bill to allow any Massachusetts street railway company to purchase the property of any connecting street railway company located in another state.

Defeat Harbor Tunnel

After many public hearings and prolonged executive sessions of the committees on railroads and metropolitan affairs on the bill for the construction of a tunnel under Boston harbor connecting the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad with the Boston & Maine, the measure was finally given a

favorable committee report. It was rejected by the House however on a point of order raised by Representative White of Newton that the bill was improperly before the House being beyond the scope of the petition upon which it was based.

Reconsideration was asked for by Representative Washburn of Worcester that the substance matter might be recommitted to the joint committee for the framing of a new bill if that was possible. Reconsideration prevailed and after considering the matter several days the joint committee voted that it be referred to the next Legislature. The report was accepted without opposition.

By a vote of 19 to 13, with three pairs, the bill providing for electrification of all steam railroads within the metropolitan park district at the discretion of the railroad commissioners was referred to the next General Court by the upper branch. The measure had passed the House.

The Senate rejected the House bill providing that cities and towns shall be relieved of the burden of paying a portion of the expense of abolishing grade crossings.

The bill requiring railroad corporations to file reports of subsidiary corporations was rejected by the Senate as recommended by the committee on ways and means.

Representative Henebery's trolley express bill providing for an extension of the trolley express business was rejected in the Senate and on reconsideration again met defeat by the narrow margin of 16 to 15, with four pairs.

A bill requiring engineers and conductors employed on steam railroads of the state to have at least two years experience as fireman or brakeman before being advanced was placed on the statute books.

Drinking water and individual drinking cups on trains running 30 miles or more was made obligatory in a bill which was much debated and which met with all the customary obstacles in the way of hostile amendments, postponements, etc., finally to be enacted.

Elevated Bills Passed

Of the many railroad bills before the Legislature this year none is said to have demanded such careful study in committee and to have awakened such general interest as the so-called Boston Elevated omnibus bill. As it came from the committee on street railways and metropolitan affairs, sitting jointly, the measure provided for a 50-year lease of the West End Street Railway Company to the Elevated, extension of the present leases of subways and tunnels by the Elevated for from 42 to 50 years and the construction of the proposed Boylston street subway, the Dorchester tunnel from Park street by way of South station and an extension of the East Boston tunnel to Lynde street in the West End.

Protests immediately arose from many quarters, particularly to the omnibus feature of the bill and to the long lease extensions. Many West End stockholders objected to a lease on a 7 per cent basis, believing that they should receive 8 per cent.

Several substitute measures were offered and finally the Legislature chose to accept two bills, one of which called for the building of the same tunnels and subway as in the original bill with the extension of new and existing leases for 25 years, the other providing for a consolidation of the Elevated and West End street railway on a 7 per cent basis. The consolidation bill is not to go into effect unless accepted by the stockholders of the West End at a meeting Sept. 15. By the terms of the subway and lease bill actual work upon the construction of the new subway and tunnels is dependent upon the acceptance by the West End stockholders of the consolidation bill. If this acceptance is not secured construction cannot begin at least until a new bill is enacted next year.

The two substitute bills were drafted in Governor Foss' office largely with the assistance of Louis Brandeis, it is said, and after several conferences had been held between the Governor, representatives of the two railroads, the mayor of Boston and Mr. Brandeis representing the Public Franchise League.

Pass 54-Hour Bill

Leaders of organized labor who devote much of their time to legislative matters declare that they are fairly well satisfied with the labor measures enacted this year. Although the Governor's veto of the "peaceful persuasion" bill came as a surprise to them, it was said that it was not much of a disappointment as the bill was not far reaching enough to satisfy most of the leaders.

The "54-hour" bill, limiting the working hours of women and children employed in mercantile and manufacturing establishments to 54 hours per week passed both branches by large majorities but was signed by the Governor only after he had been assured by prominent labor leaders of the state that there would be no renewal of the demand for a shorter working period for this class of employees. This measure had been before the Legislature for several years, being defeated in the Senate last year by a tie vote.

By a tie vote, 17 to 17, the Senate rejected the Spanish war veterans' civil service preference. An attempt to secure favorable action on reconsideration likewise failed.

The so-called "peaceful picketing" bill allowing strikers greater freedom in communicating with those who have taken their places was rejected in the Senate by a narrow margin after it had successfully passed the House.

Eight-Hour Bill Wins

After striking out in the "eight-hour" bill the clause to which Governor Draper

took exception when he twice vetoed it, the measure was passed and signed by the Governor. The clause was declared by Attorney-General Swift to be unconstitutional. It provided that at any trial arising under the act evidence that workmen had worked more than eight hours in a day should be prima facie evidence of a violation of the provisions of the act. The measure applies only to employees on public works.

The "fines" bill, another measure backed by organized labor, permitting labor unions to place upon members who disobey the union's orders a "fine" reasonable in amount was enacted this year after several years of unsuccessful attempts to secure its passage.

The House rejected, by a vote of 102 to 89, the bill requiring goods made in prisons of the state to be marked "prison-made."

Jury Trial for Contempt

Senator Hoar's bill providing for trial by jury in certain cases of contempt of court arising out of the issuance of injunctions was passed by the House, 137 to 67, after its passage through the upper branch. This measure was supported by organized labor.

Representative Morrill's "child labor" bill, which would raise the age at which minors may be employed in manufacturing and mercantile establishments from 14 to 16 years, was rejected in the House by a vote of 77 to 129 after reconsideration.

Generosity to the educational system of the state has always been characteristic of the Massachusetts Legislature and this year was no exception.

The bill granting the Massachusetts Institute of Technology a state appropriation of \$100,000 annually for 10 years was passed after an amendment had been added which provided for 80 additional half-scholarships for Massachusetts boys and after Governor Foss had been assured that it was not the intention of the trustees of the institute to expire their request for state aid at the expiration of the 10 years.

Wellesley college was authorized to double its holdings in real estate in order to provide for new buildings in a bill which received a favorable report from the committee on education and which passed both branches without opposition.

But one person appeared before the committee on taxation in favor of the bill to tax property heretofore acquired by Harvard College, while several Cambridge representatives in the Legislature and prominent citizens of that city opposed the bill. So strong was the opposition that this matter, which has come before the Legislature regularly for some years, is not expected to be pressed again in the near future. The committee reported unanimously against the bill.

The bill providing for the establishment of agricultural schools in several of the counties of the state, known as the "omnibus county agricultural school" bill, was referred by the Senate to the next General Court.

A bill was enacted with hardly any opposition requiring the national flag to be flown over public school houses when sessions were on and providing a penalty of \$5 for failure to fly the flag for five or more consecutive days.

Many Election Measures

The Legislature was not so radical in dealing with the various propositions relative to nominating, electing and recalling the people's representatives as was anticipated by many when it was found that for the first time in many years the Democrats were to exert a powerful influence on Beacon hill.

The direct nomination bill prepared by Speaker Joseph Walker, Secretary of State Albert P. Langtry, the late William M. Olin, and others passed the Legislature with general approval. It provides for the direct nomination by party primaries of candidates for all offices to be filled at a state election, except presidential electors, and the direct election at such primaries of district members of state committees, members of ward and town committees and of delegates to political state conventions.

A bill to amend the direct nominations act so as to provide for retaining the present enrollment of voters by parties was vetoed by Governor Foss.

A resolve providing for biennial instead of annual elections in Massachusetts and for the recall of state officials on petition of the voters was referred to the next Legislature.

Woman suffrage in Massachusetts was again refused this year, but its advocates were encouraged by the relatively large vote their proposition received in the House, 65 members registering themselves in favor of it. This is about 15 votes more than have ever before been cast for woman suffrage in this state.

The so-called "public opinion" bill which allowed two questions of public policy to go on the ballot at each state election was rejected in the Senate on reconsideration. The bill had previously been substituted by the upper branch for an adverse report by the committee on ways and means.

Referendum Loses

By a vote of 125 to 75, eight votes less than the necessary two thirds, the Crane-Malley resolve providing for an amendment to the state constitution to allow the referendum was rejected in the House after a prolonged contest. The Democrats voted as a unit for the measure.

The resolve to amend the constitution to permit the use of voting machines at all elections was passed to engrossment without debate in the Senate after it had passed the House. The resolve had been passed at two previous sessions but because of an oversight failed to go on the ballot for submission to the people last fall. It will probably go on the ballot at the coming state election.

The bill providing that all judges but those of the supreme court shall be elected by the people was defeated in the House 47 to 7.

Among the taxation matters the Legislature wrestled long and hard over the various propositions for an income tax, state and national. The Senate was responsible for rejecting the resolve for a national income tax after it had passed the House. On the other hand, the lower branch turned down Governor Foss' resolve for a state income tax after it had passed the Senate. In an attempt to get some income tax legislation this year the House substituted for the Foss resolve the bill presented by Representative Dean for a tax on incomes of \$2000 or over, but this was frowned upon by the Senate, which would accept nothing but the Governor's proposition. A committee on conference composed of members of both branches failed to reach a settlement in the matter and it was dropped for another year.

Governor Foss' resolve for an amendment to the state constitution for the taxation of forest and waste lands was adopted by both branches.

An attempt to reconsider the vote whereby the Senate rejected the bill, based on Governor Foss' recommendation, fixing a fine of \$10 to \$5000 for failure to file correct tax returns failed on a rising vote 14 to 15.

On a rising vote, 58 to 43, the bill providing that the taxes on the right of ways of telephone, telegraph and railroad companies shall hereafter be paid to the state rather than to the cities and towns was rejected in the House.

Metropolitan District

There were many important measures considered this year of interest particularly to dwellers in the metropolitan district.

Representative Conway's bill providing for the consolidation of the metropolitan park commission and the metropolitan water and sewerage boards into a single board of three members was reported adversely by the committee on metropolitan affairs and an effort to have the House override the adverse report failed.

A bill was enacted removing what legal obstacles there were in the way of constructing the Harvard stadium bridge across the Charles river at Boylston street, Cambridge.

The Woburn parkway bill, advocated as necessary to supply a missing link in the metropolitan park system, was rejected in the House after the committee on ways and means had reported that it ought not to pass.

The bill providing that the cost of maintaining the Nantasket and Revere reservations be assessed upon the entire state was voted down in the House.

An unfavorable report was made by the committee on roads and bridges on the bill to cause the expense of constructing and maintaining bridges between Boston and Cambridge to be shared by the cities and towns surrounding Cambridge, and the report was sustained.

The bill appropriating \$25,000 for the improvement of the Charles river in Newton and Waltham, which was favored by officials and prominent business men of both cities, was rejected in the House. Subsequently reconsideration was had and the bill was referred to the next General Court.

The several bills relative to lessening telephone costs in the metropolitan district, petitions and bills for placing telephone wires underground; for a commission to investigate the telephone system; and for an investigation of telephone rates by a special committee were reported "leave to withdraw" by the committee on mercantile affairs.

Food Measures Referred

Although many food measures came before the Legislature this year but few were enacted into law.

After prolonged consideration of the several bills for the regulation of cold storage warehouses a bill was reported and subsequently enacted calling for the appointment of a commission to investigate the matter and render a report to the next Legislature.

After several unsatisfactory measures relating to the regulation of milk had been rejected the Legislature finally agreed to pass the so-called Ellis milk bill providing for a state board to supervise the inspection of milk produced in and shipped to Massachusetts, the actual work of inspection to be performed under the direction of the state board of health. Objection was raised to the bill by the farmers who, in many cases, claimed that the strict requirements proposed in the new law would increase the cost of producing milk to an extent that the price per quart to the consumer might have to be raised to 15 cents. Governor Foss took the point of view of the farmer and vetoed the bill. Subsequently the Legislature sustained him in his veto.

The several bills relative to fixing a standard for vinegar were referred to the next General Court.

The bill relative to the labeling of packages containing maple sugar which contain a high percentage of cane sugar was referred to the next Legislature.

Several measures aimed to repeal or to nullify the effects of the bar and bottle act of 1910 were reported adversely by the committee on liquor law and subsequently rejected by the House.

A bill was enacted permitting the selling of liquor in the city of Springfield until midnight.

Authorization was given to the state superintendent of gypsy moth work to take complete charge of suppressing the moths in such cities and towns as request it.

The resolve appropriating \$50,000 for

the erection on the State House grounds of a statue of Maj.-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler passed the House but was defeated by a narrow margin in the Senate. It is understood that the resolve will be presented again next year.

The bill to regulate aircraft in the commonwealth as recommended by Governor Foss in a special message passed the upper branch but was referred to the next General Court by the House.

A special investigation of the small loan business of the state by the committee on banks and banking resulted in the drafting of a bill which was subsequently enacted establishing a state supervisor of loans who should have entire charge of the regulation of companies engaged in this business with power to grant and revoke licenses. In regard to the assignment of wages as security for loans, the bill provides that no assignment to secure a loan of less than \$300 shall be valid unless the assignment is accepted by the employer of the borrower, and in any case at least \$10 of the borrower's weekly wage must be exempt from assignment.

A bill to increase the salaries of justices of the supreme judicial court from \$8000 to \$10,000 and of the chief justice from \$8500 to \$10,500; also to increase the salaries of the justices of the superior court from \$6000 to \$8000 and of the chief justice from \$6500 to \$8500 was enacted after considerable opposition in debate. The bill was based on a recommendation by Governor Foss.

The resolve to establish a commission on municipal finances was rejected in the Senate, as recommended by the ways and means committee.

Senator Grainger's bill to reimburse the town of Winthrop in the sum of \$8000 for half the cost of a sea-wall was rejected in the House following a rather stormy passage of the measure through the Senate.

The bill providing for three additional justices of the superior court was enacted with but little opposition and signed by the Governor.

Reciprocity Indorsed

An order placing the House on record as favoring President Taft's proposed reciprocity agreement with Canada was adopted by this branch by a vote of 138 to 65.

The bill requiring four-wheeled vehicles except those propelled by hand and those loaded with hay or straw to be equipped with lights when on the highway at night passed both branches with considerable opposition and was signed by the Governor.

Following several hearings on forms of restraint used in the state's correctional and charitable institutions the committee on public charitable institutions reported favorably on a bill prepared by Dr. Vernon Briggs of Boston. This measure forbade the use of restraint by mitts, anklets, etc., and called for reports on cases of correction.

Bills to tax savings deposits in trust companies and savings banks in excess of \$1000 at the local rate of taxation were enacted in the face of considerable opposition in both branches.

By a vote of 57 to 30 the bill introduced by Representative Morrill authorizing cities and towns to pension certain persons dependent upon them was rejected.

Senator Tinkham's compromise Sunday baseball bill which would allow the playing of this sport in cities of 50,000 population or over was rejected by the upper branch, 22 to 17, after it rejected several similar measures which were more radical.

City Charters Authorized

Authorization for new city charters was given by this year's Legislature to five cities, three of which provided for the commission form of government and a fourth permitting a choice which included the commission form.

The new charter for Cambridge, to go into effect if accepted by a majority of those voting at the fall state election, provides for the commission form, the city to be administered by five supervisors elected at large. One of these is to be the supervisor of administration and ex-officio mayor. A school committee of five is to be chosen from three districts.

Lowell's charter calls for the administration of the city by a mayor and four aldermen, constituting a commission. The citizens are allowed the right of initiative on petition of 20 per cent of the registered voters of the city. An elective committee of five has charge of the public schools as in Cambridge.

The other commission form of government is found in the proposed Chelsea charter. A mayor with salary of \$1200 and four aldermen with salaries of \$1000 each make up the commission. The mayor with four others, to be elected at large, constitute a school committee.

In the Lawrence charter it is provided that the people may have a choice between three forms of city government. They are to vote at the state election, first, on the question whether they will change their present system of government with a mayor and two boards, aldermen and councilmen, and second, if the change is to be made whether they prefer a mayor with council of nine or a commission of five members.

The Pittsfield charter alone retains the old form, calling for a mayor elected at large and a board of aldermen and board of councilmen elected by wards.

Petitions were presented for new charters for the cities of Brockton, Malden, Newburyport and the town of Revere. These were either rejected by the Legislature or referred to the next General Court.

Minor Measures Enacted

Among other measures which were enacted into law by the present Legislature were the following:

Permit the Berkshire Street Railway Company to sell electricity.

An investigation by the state board of education of the feasibility of establishing an agricultural school in or near the city of Boston.

For the better construction of garages in the city of Boston with a view to lessening the fire hazard.

Authorize the city of Boston to take land in East Boston for the purpose of erecting a new police station and courthouse.

For the widening of Pleasant street in Boston.

Permitting the licensing of boat-landings, floats, etc., in the Charles river basin.

To make Columbus day a legal holiday.

For an investigation as to the removal of the structure of the Boston Elevated Railway Company between the North station and Sullivan square, Charlestown.

Requiring employers to pay their workmen during their regular working hours.

Extending the time within which the commission on employment agencies may report.

Providing for the retiring of firemen in the service of the city of Fall River.

Regulating the sale and use of firearms. A license from the local authorities is required to sell and a record must be kept of all sales for inspection by such authorities.

For the better protection of game birds and water fowl.

Authorizing the Governor to hire expert investigators to examine the various sums appropriated for the state departments, institutions, commissions, etc.

For the better distribution of immigrants through the commonwealth.

That the state give pecuniary aid for the maintenance of high schools in towns of less than \$1,000,000 valuation.

Fixing the liability of stockholders and directors of corporations.

Authorizing the Lowell textile school to grant the degree of B. S.

Restricting corporal punishment in the Lyman school.

Establishing a police commissioner for Malden.

Providing appropriations for the purification of the Mystic river and Alewife brook.

Granting a charter to the New England Boy Scouts.

Authorizing the appointment by the Governor of a commissioner to visit San Francisco for the purpose of choosing a site for the Massachusetts exhibit at the Panama exhibition in 1915.

Allowing the towns of Plymouth and Sandwich to hold stock in street railways and railroads.

Providing a retirement system for state employees.

Permitting schoolhouses to be used for lectures, entertainments, etc.

Authorizing the school of commerce of the Y. M. C. A. to grant degrees.

Prohibiting solitary confinement in juvenile reformatory schools.

Prohibiting the use of suction shuttles.

Providing for the retirement of superior court judges with the understanding that they may serve when needed.

Authorizing Thayer academy to hold more property.

Extending the time of the Boston transit commission three years.

Record in Messages

Governor Foss sent more messages to the Legislature than had any previous Governor of the commonwealth, there being 85 in all.

Included in legislation asked for in his messages were: A state income tax, taxation of forest lands and of the timber when it is cut, the addition of provisions for the recall, referendum and initiative in the biennial elections bill, a law to regulate aircraft, a more effective system of milk inspection, increased pay for the state militia to the extent that a full enrollment may be obtained, a state finance commission, a memorial to Congress favoring Canadian reciprocity, national income tax, creation of public utilities board, more economic utilization of the room at the State House in order that departments which now hire quarters outside might be accommodated within its walls.

In practically all his messages relative to the findings by his experts in their investigations the Governor recommended some form of economy. Among these messages were those on the following departments, institutions and commissions: Massachusetts Agricultural College, departments of insurance, forestry, bank commissioner, treasurer, statistics, sergeant-at-arms and controller of county accounts, the railroad commission, normal schools, prisons, board of charity, state infirmary, state sanatoria and correctional institutions.

Bills Passed Over Veto

Governor Foss established a new record for vetoing bills, declining to approve 26 different measures sent to him for his signature. Most of these were money bills in one form or another.

A record was also set by the Legislature for bills passed over a Governor's veto in Massachusetts. Nine measures were passed, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. In two instances the vote to pass over the veto was unanimous in the Senate.

The bills passed over the Governor's veto provided:

For increasing the day's pay of employees of the metropolitan park and sewer and water boards from \$2 to \$2.25. Passed over veto by House, 172 to 24; by Senate 26 to 6.

For incorporating "medical milk com-

missions" of five members in cities and towns for the purpose of working with the local board of health for the production and sale of wholesome milk. Passed over veto by House, 187 to 53; by Senate, 27 to 4.

That civil service applicants shall not be questioned relative to offenses committed by them prior to the age of 18. Passed over veto by House, 155 to 51; by Senate, 31 to 5.

Increasing the salaries of watchmen in the state prison and reformatory by \$100. Passed over veto by House, 165 to 40; by Senate, 32 to 7.

Increasing the salaries of the assistant clerk of the Senate and of the House from \$2000 to \$2200. Passed over veto, by House, 170 to 3; by Senate, 28 to 0.

Shipping

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Tug Western, Lennan, Guttenberg, towg bgs Sidney, Smyrna and J H Rutter.

Tug Ontario, Howes, Guttenberg, towg bgs Liberty, Pilgrim and Thomas L Parker.

Tug Cheektowaga, Herbert, Parth Am-

erranean ports; Mauretania, Liverpool
and Queenstown

Parcels post for Newfoundland forwarded only on direct steamer from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's

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78

Azores Islands, via New York and Ponta Delgada	Martha Wash...	Fri.,	28...0 p.m.
Newfoundland, via Halifax.....	A. W. Perry...	Sat.,	29...3 p.m.

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of 80 c. New York to Hamburg or Bremen.
Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies close Monday
Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 p. m.; for other countries mail closes
Newfoundland, except parcels post via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer
close daily, except Saturday, at 6:30 p. m., also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday
St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, close at 5
p. m., July 28, Aug. 6 and 13.
Parcels post for Newfoundland forwarded only on direct steamer from New
York and Philadelphia to St. Johns

against 4.0lc yesterday, 4.1lc for musco-
vado, compared with 4.0lc yesterday and
3.6lc for molasses, contrasted with 3.7c
yesterday. In London July beets were
up 5¼ at 12s 7½d; August 3¼ higher
at 13s 6d and October and December
3¼d higher at 12s 9d.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

GATES TO REGULATE SURFACE OF LAKES IN CANAL DESCRIBED

By Barriers Mounted Upon Dams at Miraflores and Gatun Absolute Control of Flow Will Be Secured

SPILLWAY IS LINED

Operating Machinery Will Be Erected in Tunnel of Concrete Dam; Caissons Required Are Described

CULEBRA, C. Z.—Bids have been opened for 22 spillway gates to regulate the surface of Gatun and Miraflores lakes, and for caissons to insure a means of repairing these gates.

These gates will be mounted on the spillway dams at Gatun and Miraflores. Delivery is desired by October, 1912.

The spillway of Gatun dam is a concrete lined channel, which runs through a hill about midway between the ends of the dam. It is 280 feet wide, but at the upstream, or lake end, widens much as a flat bottle does at the point where the neck joins the body. Across this wide part, at the south end of the channel, a concrete dam is being built in ogee form, with its crest on the arc of a circle.

This dam is 630 feet long on the crest line across the channel, 93.04 feet wide from heel to toe, and the crest will be 69 feet above sea level, or 16 feet lower than the normal level of the lake. On the top of this dam will be the regulating works, the main part of which are the sluice gates of the Stoney type.

Gates Will Control

After study of the maximum flow to be carried for, and the probable rate of discharge over the dam, it has been determined that 14 gates, each 45 feet wide, with sill elevation at 69 feet above sea level, will give absolute control of the lake under all possible conditions.

The top of these gates, when closed, will be 88 feet above sea level, and the bottom, when they are open, will be at 92 feet. Since little drift will have to be taken over the spillway dam, owing to the large size and irregular outline of the lake, and the prevailing direction of the winds, the opening at elevation 92 will allow any drift that may reach the dam to pass over.

At Miraflores, there will be a straight concrete dam of ogee section, 432 feet long on the crest, connecting the east wall of the upper locks with the rock in the side hill. The crest will be 38.67 feet above sea level, 16 feet below the ordinary level of Miraflores lake.

On this dam, as at Gatun, the regulating gates will be erected between concrete piers, eight gates being required, each closing an opening 45 feet wide. The gates may be lifted 23 feet, allowing a maximum flow of 92,000 cubic feet per second.

Barriers to Be Strong

The gates will be identical in size and construction for both spillways, and will be of the Stoney type, traveling on two roller trains, which will run on a track located in niche 15½ inches deep in the sides of the piers.

Each will consist essentially of a system of horizontal girders, vertical end posts, cross frames, and intercostals, forming a skeleton, and of steel plate sheathing, extending from top to bottom on the up-stream side of the gate.

In each gate there will be three vertical frames, built in between the horizontal girders, and extending from the bottom to the top of the gate. Each will be 46 feet 3½ inches long, 19 feet high, and will weigh 42½ tons. It will have a range of motion of 22 feet 6 inches, and while in operation must stand a maximum head of 18 feet.

At each end, on the downstream side of the posts, the gates will be provided with a rocker-bearing device to equalize the distribution of pressure on the roller train bearings.

The gates will have a play of from ¼ to ¾ inch upstream from bearings, and of ¼ inch lengthwise of the leaf. A watertight seal will be accomplished by vertical seals of the spring type moving along finished surfaces on castings in the walls of the piers, and on the bottom by the lower edge of the face of the gate sheathing and bottom angle coming in contact with a babbitt strip, placed in a casting across the crest of the piers.

Machinery in Tunnel

In both the spillways, the operating machinery will be erected in a tunnel in the concrete dam. The machinery forms a separate contract. Two valves of the Stoney type, but of the size to be used in the locks, are being tested at Gatun to determine their efficiency and the tests will be completed before the construction of the spillway gates is begun.

Two caissons will be required, one for each spillway, but they will be inter-

GREAT GATUN LOCKS ARE SEEN IN PROGRESS



(Photo by Healey, Gatun, C. Z.)

View toward north gained from 110 feet high pile driver, at Gatun; drop in right side wall marks first of second lock

changeable, and may be towed through the canal, so that both may be used at one place, if desired. Their office is to form a dam across the apertures on the upstream side of the gates, and to this end, a proper bearing for them will form part of the construction of each pier and the sill.

Each caisson will consist of a framework of vertical frames and horizontal steel girders, which will support a system of intercostals to form the skeleton, and over this framework, steel sheathing plates will be riveted to form a water-tight box. The deck will be of yellow pine, and the keels and sills of white oak.

In the bottom of each caisson, there will be a monolith of concrete for ballast, 2 feet 6½ inches thick, with a sump for the suction pipe of the pump. On this permanent ballast will be a layer of concrete blocks, 8 inches square by 6 inches, which can be moved as required to provide suitable adjustment of amount and position of ballast. The caisson will be filled through one 10-inch and two four-inch pipes fitted with valves.

Caissons to Have Pumps

Each caisson will be fitted with a horizontal, hand-operated force pump, six-inch stroke, three-inch diameter bottom suction, 2½-inch discharge, and will be brass lined throughout.

The caissons will be 49 feet long, and 24 feet four inches high, and will be erected on the bank of the lake ready for launching. When used, they will be towed light to the seats provided for them in the piers of the regulating gates. When in position, they will be lowered

LORD STRATHCONA HONORED BY BATH

(Special to the Monitor)

BATH, Eng.—About 100 distinguished overseas visitors were welcomed by the city of Bath recently, the visit extending over three days. Perhaps the most important function witnessed during the visit was the offering of the freedom of the city to Lord Strathcona, the chief guest. This honor has so far been conferred only upon Lord Roberts and Lord Rosebery.

Lord Strathcona was admitted to the freedom of the city at a special meeting of the council followed by a luncheon at the guildhall, a garden party at Bathampton house, and an empire ball at the pump room. Before leaving this part of the country the visitors were shown the historic abbey of Glastonbury, as well as the cathedral city of Wells, an inspection of the cathedral itself being included in the tour.

POSTAL ORDERS CAUSE CHANGE OF LONDON OFFICE

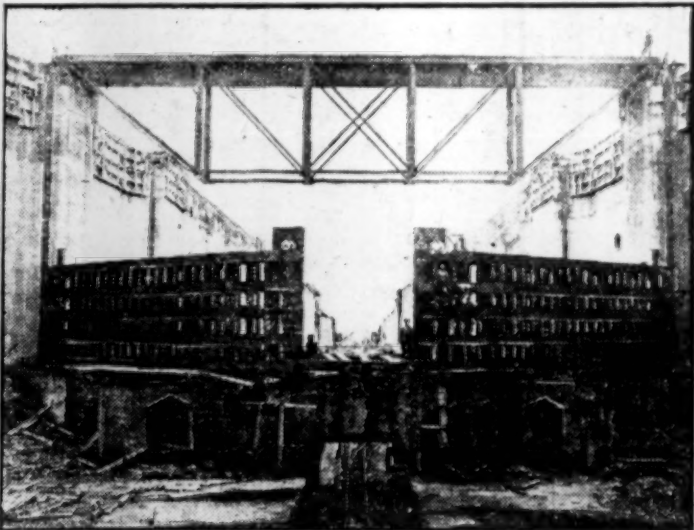
(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The enormous growth of the postal order business has made it necessary to move from Queen Victoria street to the Manor gardens, Holloway. The new buildings cover an acre and a half and another acre of land has been secured for future extensions.

Over 10,000,000 used postal orders, weighing about 30 tons, are now being brought from the old building to the new. All money orders and postal orders, after cancellation, are kept for three months and classified for purposes of reference. The work of moving these tons of papers and rearranging them will take a month.

The postal order staff consists of 1200 persons, and with the exception of 100 men is women and girls. The all-British postal orders, available at any British postoffice beyond the seas, is the principal cause for a great increase of work in this department of the general postoffice.

FIRST CANAL GATES BEING ERECTED



(Photo by Healey, Gatun, C. Z.)

Truss over gates is single span of 110 feet used in building

by opening the valves, allowing them to fill with water.

The bridges will connect the piers in which the gates are erected, making a footway across the top of the dams, thus giving easy access to the gates and piers, and affording a convenient means of crossing the spillway.

Each span, or bridge, will be built of two plate steel girders, bolted to cast iron seats in the concrete of the piers or abutments. Upon these girders will

be fastened checkered steel plates, forming a walk or floor.

Each bridge or span, will be 45 feet long and three feet wide, and the heaviest member will weigh only 4300 pounds and will, therefore, be easily removable. The total weight of the 22 bridges will be about 215 tons.

Across the top of each dam, in two parallel lines, will be erected galvanized, wrought iron railings to guard the passageway.

UPLANDS FARM BRINGS \$1,500,000

(Special to the Monitor)

VICTORIA, B. C.—A syndicate of outside capitalists has purchased upwards of 500 acres of suburban property here, known as the Uplands Farm, for \$1,500,000, and will lay it out for residential purposes. It is probably the largest real estate deal ever transacted here. The property is ideally situated from every point of view, and is expected to become the most fashionable and select in this city's charming suburbs.

N. S. W. IMPORTS GROW

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—According to the trade returns for the month of June, the imports into New South Wales for that month amounted to £1,884,000 (\$9,420,000), showing an increase of £389,000 (\$1,945,000) when compared with the same month last year. The exports amounted to £1,539,000 (\$7,650,000), showing a decrease of £209,000 (\$1,045,000).

LORENZO MARQUES HARBOR PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)

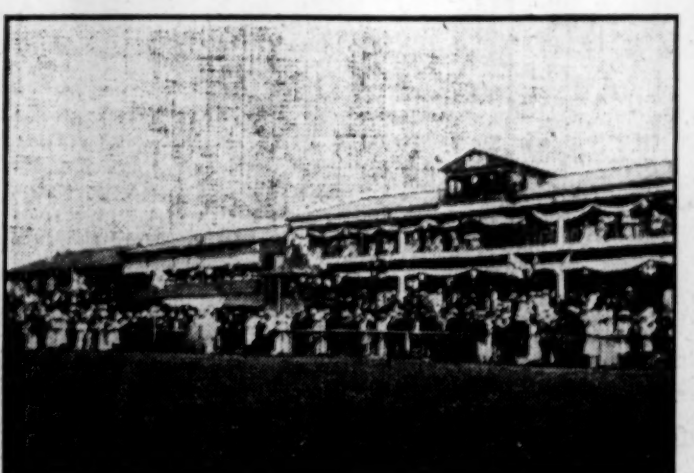
LORENZO MARQUES—Before leaving Lorenzo Marques, the acting prime minister of the Union of South Africa, Mr. Sauer, inspected the harbor. Referring to the matter in the course of a speech delivered at a dinner at which he was entertained, he declared that the proposed improvements would render the harbor one of the best in the world. The South African Union government, was, he stated, strongly in favor of the improvements, and would be willing to offer what assistance they could in order that further improvements might be introduced.

NUMBER OF MINERS ESTIMATED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—According to a statement made by the home secretary recently, the total number of persons engaged in mines in 1910 was 1,078,083; in quarries 85,837, and in mines and quarries 1,163,920.

SPORTS HELD IN KING GEORGE'S HONOR



Course at Negishi, Japan, where coronation gymkhana drew a record attendance

ATLANTIC TERMINAL AT CRISTOBAL BEGUN WITH TRESTLE LINES

CULEBRA, C. Z.—In connection with the construction of the Atlantic terminal at Cristobal, two lines of trestle have been begun, and the first of the steel cylinders for the dock foundation is being driven.

One of the trestles has been extended for a distance of about 1000 feet into the harbor, following the line of the proposed mole; the other parallels the waterfront, and extends along the site of the first of the five reinforced concrete docks.

The material for the fill is obtained from one of the small hills, east of the Mt. Hope road, where a borrow pit was recently opened. One steam shovel is now at work there, and another will be added as the filling increases.

Three trains are employed in transporting the material, and about 1400 cubic yards are excavated and dumped daily, the greater part of it at present, however, being used in making the fill back of the new sea wall on Colon beach. The material procured from the hill is a mixture of earth and sandstone.

The work of sinking the preliminary steel cylinder was begun July 10 on the site of the first dock.

The method employed is to sink a 25-foot section of the cylinder into the bottom of the harbor, then to bolt on a 3-foot section, driving it down until the top is about two feet above water level, and repeating the operation.

The cylinder is forced downward by the blows of a pile-driver hammer striking a hardwood buffer placed over the top of it. The steel sections, now used, are put together at Gorgona shops, but the greater part of this material will be purchased in the states, assembled there and shipped to the isthmus ready to be bolted on. The present cylinder is being driven through a coral rock formation.

GOVERNMENT SENDS EXPERT TO COLLECT PEACE RIVER FACTS

(Special to the Monitor)

VICTORIA, B. C.—The provincial government, recognizing the great possibilities of the Peace river district of British Columbia and the ever-increasing place it is occupying in public attention, has instructed Mr. McCammon, who has had large experience in such affairs, to thoroughly examine that district and report as to its character and resources and to gain all information possible that may be of service to incoming settlers, of whom considerable numbers are already on the ground.

The province has some 40,000,000 acres in Peace river available for settlement, a large portion of which will be brought into touch with the outside world upon the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern railways and it is the purpose of the local government to be prepared for the rush that it is considered will inevitably set in at that time.

AERO POST BRINGS LETTER TO KING

(Special to the Monitor)

STOCKHOLM—Some time ago an illustration of an envelope bearing the special postmark explaining that the letter was carried by aeroplane in India, was reproduced in The Christian Science Monitor. One of these letters was despatched from the exhibition at Allahabad, India, to the King of Sweden. This letter has now been presented to the postal museum in this city where it has attracted considerable attention.

CORONATION OF KING OBSERVED IN FAR-OFF JAPANESE CENTER

(Special to the Monitor)

YOKOHAMA, Japan—The coronation of King George was celebrated in Yokohama by an enthusiastic meeting in the grounds of the consulate in the morning, which was followed in the afternoon by a gymkhana at Negishi, where what is considered to be a record crowd of foreigners assembled to take part in the various forms of amusements provided.

A reception and ball were held at the Gaiety theater in the evening, the guests of the British community being received by Consul-General and Mrs. Hall.

At a moment calculated to synchronize with the actual crowning ceremony in Westminster Abbey, the music was stopped and a speech was delivered by the consul-general, after which "God Save the King" was sung with the greatest enthusiasm.

Acting Head of Mexico Who Sees Bright Future for His Native Country



(Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington) PRESIDENT DE LA BARRA

MEXICAN PRESIDENT IS OPTIMISTIC OF HIS COUNTRY'S PROGRESS

NEW YORK—"In optimistic terms, which he insisted were fully warranted by the facts, Acting President de la Barra Thursday discussed current conditions with the Tribune correspondent," says a Mexico dispatch in the New York Tribune today. "He especially requested a denial of the reports recently circulated in the United States regarding dissensions between the President and Francisco I. Madero arising over the work of disarming the revolutionist forces and the pacification of the country."

"These reports are equally unjust to Mr. Madero and myself and are entirely at variance with the facts," said the President. "So far as the essentials of problems confronting us are concerned, Mr. Madero and I are in entire harmony. He is devoting himself energetically and patriotically to the most important task of restoring order. It would be impossible for him to second the efforts of the administration more faithfully. As a result of our work in the last two months it can be stated without reservation that today the country is almost completely pacified. The disarmament of the revolutionist forces is almost completed. Today's reports show that there is no disorder of consequence anywhere in the republic."

"The significance of the appointment of General Villaseñor to command the rurales forces may be expected to exert a most desirable effect in preserving order. He is an army man with special skill in handling cavalry; a strict disciplinarian, and has the confidence and support of the sub-chiefs, particularly those connected with the revolutionary movement. Confidently I look for no further disturbances of moment. Conditions are fully 100 per cent better than many persons believe. I speak with full knowledge of the facts."

"The President was asked if he referred to stories that General Reyes would run for the presidency against Madero. "It is possible," he replied. "So far as my information and belief go, General Reyes has not given the slightest indication of receding from his original declaration that he would not be a candidate, or of countenancing the efforts of his friends, who seem intent on forcing him into a canvas. In view of his stand it is unfair to question his good faith."

"Ernesto Madero, the finance minister, agreed with the President's views."

VERA CRUZ, Mex.—Brigadier-General Crozier, chief of ordnance in the United States army, left here Thursday for the United States, after several weeks' visit to the republic. He carefully investigated conditions while in Mexico and had long, confidential talks with President de la Barra, Ernesto Madero and other members of the government. He stopped a day in Tehuacan, where Francisco I. Madero is recuperating, and discussed Mexican affairs.

General Crozier said he had received extremely favorable impressions, and it seemed fair to assume that the prospect of permanent peace was excellent.

"There is no reason to believe that the country will not work out its destiny successfully if given a chance," said he. Intervention, he thought, would not become necessary, and would be a great mistake.

NORTH AUSTRALIA HAS COURT

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic. Aus.—A supreme court for the northern territory has now been created. This court will have the same jurisdiction and powers similar to those of the supreme court and of the insolvency court of South Australia.

OIL ENGINE IS USED IN NEW FREIGHTER TO PLY UPON LAKES

(Special to the Monitor)

TORONTO, Ont.—A novelty in freight vessels is now on its way to this port from Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, in the shape of a large freighter which feeds on oil, has no smoke funnels and can make nine miles an hour.

This vessel, the Toiler, was built by Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Limited, the builders of the Mauretania, and is designed for traffic on the great lakes, where it is expected by those familiar with freight conditions that she will revolutionize the trade.

The Toiler is one of the largest vessels yet to be equipped in this manner, as the Diesel oil engine with which she is provided has only recently been adapted to vessels of the larger size. The newcomer measures 248 feet in length, 42½ feet beam, and draws 14 feet of water.

The crude oil, of which she consumes about one and three quarters tons a day, costs three cents a gallon. It is carried like ballast, as water is carried in other big freighters.

Some of the advantages of this type of carrier are greater economy in fuel and in labor, no stokers being necessary, also extra hold space and extra dead weight carrying capacity.

AUTOMATIC DEVICE TO BE FOR PHONES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It appears that new exchange equipments are required by the absent telephone area. The postmaster-general has accordingly decided that experiments shall be forthwith carried out in connection with an automatic device, which it is hoped will remove many, if not all, of the difficulties at present experienced by subscribers to the telephone in this country.

The result will be, it is hoped, that not only will the service be more efficient in every way but a smaller staff of operatives will be required. The new device has not yet been installed, but it is understood that it will be ready for use within the course of the next month or two.

It is understood that more than one type of installation is to be tested, the authorities providing in this way for the experience of other countries. The most satisfactory system will be adopted and it is said that it will be adopted throughout the United Kingdom.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

GOODRICH'S

"Guide to Memorizing Music," "Music as a Language," "Complete Musical Analysis," "Analytical Harmony," "Art of Song," "Theory of Interpretation," BY

Alfred John Goodrich PARIS, 4 SQUARE SAINT FERDINAND. Instruction in all music branches.

The Monitor

ON SATURDAY

Is Now Running

Two Pages for The Boys and Girls

In Which Appear

The Busyville Bees comical illustrations by Floyd Triggs, each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Wonder Book of Nature

Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves; of Volcanoes and Strange Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges, Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers; of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

Junior Philatelist A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this entertaining pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest

is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

LENDING LIBRARY W. B. Clarke Co. All the new novels 25¢ & 25¢ Tremont St. 2¢ per day.

THE HOME FORUM

Samuel Adams Father of Noisy Fourth

SAMUEL ADAMS, an earnest and sincere patriot, who had as much to do with bringing about the Revolution as any other one man, was probably responsible for our noisy, brilliant Fourth. You remember that he was a strenuous person. He led the Boston tea party, was a "signer," of course, and a red-hot patriot all the time—in those days when "patriot" meant something. Samuel Adams thought the Fourth of July was about the biggest day in all history and that it ought to be celebrated as such. In a speech in Congress, he declared that it should be observed with the firing of cannon and rockets, and with much tumultuous expression generally. This recommendation made just a paragraph in a speech, and he seems to have dropped it in casually; but nevertheless it made him the father of the Fourth as we celebrate it—in the North.

For southerners will have none of this noise and pyrotechnics. With them the "safe and sane" Fourth is a fact. But, nevertheless, they show the same keen love for fireworks. As one manufacturer soberly expressed it, they celebrate the Fourth of July on Christmas and New Year's. Measured by quantity, more fireworks are burned up on the two midwinter holidays than on the Fourth.—Everybodies.

No Assistance Needed

It is probable that many queens of the kitchen share the sentiment good-naturedly expressed by a Scandinavian girl recently taken into the service of a young matron of Chicago. The youthful assumer of household duties was disposed to be a trifle patronizing.

"Now, Lena," she asked earnestly, "are you a good cook?"
"Yes, I think so," said the girl, with perfect naivete, "if you will not try to help me."—Lippincott.

Things Most Worth While

WHAT is the most profitable? Fellowship with the good.
What is the worst thing in the world? The society of evil men.
What is the greatest loss? Failure in one's duty.
Where is the greatest peace? In truth and righteousness.
Who is the hero? The man who subdues his senses.
Who is the best beloved? The faithful wife.
What is wealth? Knowledge.
What is the most perfect happiness? Staying at home.
—Bhartrihari.

At One End of the Wire

In a little sketch of the training and work of the telephone operators a writer in Woman's World gives a sympathetic picture of the unseen young girl at the other end of the wire who so dexterously—usually—puts us into communication with our friends and acquaintances through the switchboard, which to the visitor's eye, even in a private exchange, is a thing of wonder and despair. We are again implored to be kind and remember that the young girl who announces herself "Operator" is attending to a dozen details that require dexterity and accuracy and that she is liable to mistakes as any other human being and really makes surprisingly few.

No fears to beat away, no strife to heal
The post unsighed for and the future sure.
—Wordsworth.

KIND OF SCENE THAT TAUGHT TURNER



(Drawn specially for the Monitor by Maxwell Armfield)
FLORENCE: A PICTURESQUE GROUP OF BUILDINGS ON THE ARNO

BY MAXWELL ARMFIELD
UP THE Arno from Florence one soon gets into typical river scenery. Downstream the Casine gardens stretch so far that a long walk is necessary to escape the protected area, but in this direction almost as soon as the iron bridge is past the path wanders down by the riverside, and leads one among the rows of rustling poplars between the silvery stems of which the greater part of Florence seems to dry its linen. The wide path is bounded inland by a thick hedge of acacia and hawthorn that fulfil their task of preventing intrusion and speeding the legitimate traveler in an admirable way. They are both sweet at their time, and are both difficult to negotiate; indeed the acacia has enormous thorns several inches long which the shepherds used to use to fasten their cloaks with in time gone by. After a couple of miles of this flowery way, we come upon an old mill by a weir and a most picturesque group of buildings just across the street. There is generally some one fishing where the water swirls round the corner, or else a man piloting his boat across the cur-

rent after having piled it with the valuable river-drift.
The whole place with its low blue mountains and pale yellowish poplars is more like one of Turner's drawings than most places Italian. He no doubt learned a great deal from such scenes, although he invariably endowed them with a grandeur they do not even aim at expressing. The most sprightly grace of Italian river scenery has yet to be perfectly expressed, though some of our modern etchers have done something towards it in that most suitable of media.

Our Own Way

THE mistakes that we mortals make when we have our own way might fairly raise some wonder that we are so fond of it.—George Eliot.

Moonlight in the Woods

Now, through the woods, the moonlight filters down.
And falls, as through some dim cathedral pane,
To cast a misty, silver light upon
A multitude of elfin worshippers.
Where, as in night-long meditation bowed,
With down-curved fronds the tender fern-folk stand;
Or floods, as through some rich-stained oriel
To float in purple on the forest floor,
Where, deep in reverie, wood hyacinths bend,
And round them great, gray columns of the beech
Rise nobly, from whole leafy capitals
The silky, amber and rose-hued sheathings fall,
That, when the dawn flings wide the woodland doors,
At first touch of the level sun, will lie
All iridescent down these shining aisles.
—London Evening Standard.

How a Mohammedan Respects Bread

To a Mohammedan bread is a symbol of the staff of life. An Arab finding a crust in the street, or on any dust-heap, will pick it up reverently, kiss it, and put it on some wall or place where it cannot be trampled upon. It is considered a great sin to throw bread away, however stale, for to their belief he who thus desecrates the staff of life will one day find himself in sore need of the crust he once despised.

Hearing Harmony Is Essential

A REVIEW of Dickinson's "Education of a Music Lover" in the New York Post says:
Rhythmic melody is what the untutored observe most easily in music. The difficulty is that as soon as they get away from the simplest tunes they are bewildered, finding themselves "utterly confused by the complex tone patterns which, in their displacement of accents, avoidance of cadences, their interweaving of melodic lines and harmonic masses, their cross currents and eddies of shifting tones, seem to avoid every semblance of order and system." The author explains by what means the listener can surmount this difficulty, and thus find a new world of pleasure opening within him. He then proceeds to show how the beauties of harmony can be made to reveal themselves to the serious-minded; they soon discover that music has more dimensions than they had supposed, and find that the pleasure derived from harmonies is "greater and more lasting than even the pleasure in melody and rhythm." The learner must form the habit of listening not only to the upper voice, but to the bass and the inner parts also; and for such training nothing is more useful than attending performances of chamber music by string quartets, because at these there are no dazzling displays of tone color or overwhelming masses of sound to distract the attention.

Cats and Dogs in the Garden

"There is one discordant note in your garden, my dear madam," remarked the esthetic landscape architect.
"What is that?" asked the lady, much alarmed.
"I notice," he replied, with a shudder, "that you have a dogwood planted near some pussy-willows."—Baltimore American.

PRECOCITY AND PARENTAL EXAMPLE

ANOTHER group of precocious children has been brought to notice, this time by a writer in the American magazine. Here is one child who began to notice the alphabet at the age of 18 months and was promptly taught it in

two days by an observant parent. Here is a little girl whose nurse crooned "Arma Virumque" and other Latin verse in rhythmic scansion instead of nursery rhymes, and whose mother instead of baby talk told her noble poems. When the child began to speak the mother found she could repeat these poems and at the age of three was composing poems of her own. She then began learning the typewriter and to this her mother attributes much of her rapid development because of her interest in the work and the manual training. At 7 the child had published a book modestly named "Jingles," which from the specimen cited, was as apt and as cleanly written as much of the verse set forth in the name of jocularly by grown-ups. This child at 9, her present age, can speak five languages—how fluently deponent saith not. Her picture shows a winsome childish little lassie.

The point of all this seems to be that if parents are interested in something more than baseball and bridge the talk in the home will naturally create an environment of culture, and if the parents take it for granted that the children like the things that they themselves enjoy these seemingly surprising results will follow. In other words, as one would judge, it really requires no more intellect to like history and poetry than to like neighborhood gossip and nonsense rhymes; the precocity of the child whose tastes are trained to higher pleasures is all in the notions of grown-ups. It is not a question of precocity but of actual choice on the part of parents as to what shall occupy the child's attention.

The father of one of these specially developed children says that the chief error in modern teaching is that the child's memory is trained at the expense of the thinking powers. There is more praise of the child who remembers the most than of the child who thinks best. This development must be made a matter of thinking, not of parroting; then the child takes joy in his conquest over a problem. There has to be the parents' kindly compulsion at first, to help the child discover this joy of triumph. Dr. Berle, who has had remarkable results in training four children, says:

"I am satisfied that the same thing is

possible to any normal child, provided that he is started right and is made to feel from the beginning that the gaining of knowledge is one of the most interesting things in the world."

"Love Was Light"

For a day
Love went singing on the way;
If he found a starless night
Love knew not; for Love was Light!
—Atlanta Constitution.

NEW CHAPEL FOR ORDER OF THISTLE

WHEN the Knights of the Order of the Thistle met in their new chapel, close by St. Giles, the famous old cathedral in Edinburgh, and were installed by the King himself, as head

of the order, they inaugurated a new period in their history. The need of a pied-a-terre has always been felt, for although the order has existed in unbroken continuity for 208 years, the knights have never possessed a home.

When the £40,000 (\$200,000) left by Lord Leven and Melville for the restoration of the beautiful old chapel of Holyrood was declined, and the sum bequeathed was returned to his family, who in turn placed it at the disposal of Edward VII. to be used in any way that he deemed fitting, the happy idea of building a chapel for the Knights of the Order of the Thistle immediately presented itself. The matter was put into the hands of the ecclesiastical authorities with the result that a splendid modern chapel now stands in a beautiful position under the very shadow of the cathedral itself.

When Mr. Lorimer, A.R.S.A., was appointed architect in April, 1909, the particular problem that confronted him was how to make the new building take its place beside the old without marring its beauty or conflicting with its style. He has succeeded admirably, and when time has mellowed the color of the stone, the new chapel will be in complete harmony with the old.

From the chapel of the Thistle, access to St. Giles is obtained through a low-roofed antechamber, the proportions of which make an imposing contrast with the fine lines of the new building. The interior is impressively simple, the whole almost square in shape, except at the east end, where a small apse breaks the lines. In this and under an elaborately carved canopy is the chair of investiture which was occupied by King George at the ceremony, while on each side of it are stalls for the two special knights, the Prince of Wales and Duke of Connaught. Round the walls are ranged 16 stalls, all under oak canopies, for the 16 Knights of the Order of the Thistle. The roof is finely vaulted and is entirely of stone, the floor paved with the beautiful Ailsite granite from

QUIETNESS AND CONFIDENCE

THE spirit of quietness and the spirit of confidence are so closely related that the one seems almost inseparable from the other. In proclaiming God's infinite mercies to the children of men Isaiah declared, "in quietness and in confidence shall be your strength." This state of mind is the logical and natural outcome of spiritual understanding and is an effectual rebuke to fear and anxiety.

A really strong man is always quiet because his confidence is based upon trust in Principle. He knows that man is not a finite mortal as the senses declare but that the real man is even now the perfect expression of infinite Mind. Addressing the unbelievers of his time Isaiah said "In returning and rest ye shall be saved." This advice is brought home to us with added force through the teachings of Christian Science.

Mrs. Eddy has demonstrated the fact that there is but one cause and creator in the universe and that cause is none other than the infinite Mind which brought the world into being and "saw that it was good." The activities of man, therefore, are only effective and vital in so far as they have their source in the one intelligence that governs all. Man, we are taught, is not a creator nor even an originator, but he is a discoverer and revelator of the true riches in the infinite Mind, which are invisible to mortals. Thus the real man is essentially a thinker or reflector of the ideas of Mind and he is nothing more nor less than one who manifests and understands God.

The work of the true Christian is to become better and better acquainted with infinite Mind. He is not satisfied with a partial attainment in this direction, but continually presses on from day to day, adding constantly to his stock of spiritual understanding. As a child's education is built up an idea at a time, so goes on the process of spiritual unfolding to human consciousness. Instead of putting ideas into an empty mortal mind, however, the scientific education consists of the perception of ideas in the immortal divine Mind. Christian Science reveals the fact that the perfect man has always existed and always will exist. He is the likeness of God and expresses all the divine qualities. This immortal man is inseparable from divine intelligence and all that mortal man needs to do is to withdraw his pretended claim to an independent

existence and yield to the divine mandate "Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

As the beliefs which compose a dream disappear when one awakes out of sleep, so the shadows of material existence are made to vanish when enough Truth is realized. This renovating process is sometimes instantaneous, but more frequently slow. It is always dependent, however, upon the action of divine Mind upon the so-called mortal mind, causing the latter to give up its illusory sense. Christian Science teaches that the healing power of divine Love is an ever-present force which does not make any special dispensations to meet the demands of those who petition the divine aid, but that it sends forth its beneficent influence freely to all mankind. The work of Christian Science, therefore, is to awaken individuals to a knowledge of the Truth. It seeks to establish the correct relations between man and man through revealing the true unity between God and man. It drives away all the mystery with which man-made theories have clouded the simple and direct teachings of the Gospel of Christ and it fulfills the Scriptural promise "These signs shall follow them that believe."

The quiet confidence with which the true follower of Christ Jesus is enabled to face sickness and sin, enables him to see through their seeming reality. The perception of the true idea of man in God's likeness, if held faithfully in thought, is found to dispel any illusion of material sense. If the outer manifestation of disease does not immediately disappear when Truth is applied, this does not necessarily indicate that the good work is not going on in the patient's inner thought. Like seed sown in good soil, Truth will assuredly send forth its fruit, "first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear."

The strength that comes from quietness and confidence is frequently made manifest in the ability to refrain from unwise and superfluous words and deeds. Solomon said, "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that taketh a city." The man who knows that God is the only governing Principle of the universe and has full confidence in this fact, has nothing to fear but everything to sustain him amidst the vicissitudes of life. The quiet sense that comes from knowing that all things are working together for good is productive of one's best thought and

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Reason for Clean Hands

During the hot weather many people are busy arranging vacations for children whose parents are not able to send them out of the cities. Down in New York money is collected for this use by the Fresh Air fund, which the paper called "Life" has established. In a recent number was a pretty and pathetic picture of two children in poor garments, the elder a girl who is washing the face of her little brother. Apparently he does not like the process, but she says, in a motherly way, "You must be washed, dear; we're going to the country and you might get the beautiful flowers dirty."

Helen's Progress

Small Helen, a Chicago girl, took a cracker from a dish on the table and said: "Thank you." Turning to her mother she said: "Mamma, I'm getting so polite I thank myself."—Buffalo Commercial

Picture Puzzle



What Asiatic city?

ANSWER TO EASY RIDDLE.
Cares, cares; are, are.In believing love we reconquer
true greatness.—Amiel.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, July 28, 1911

Why Distribution System Needs Attention

IN HIS address to the farmers at College, Tex., on Wednesday, B. F. Yoakum, the railroad president, dwelt upon the proposition that the difference between the price received by the agriculturist for his products last year and the price the consumer had to pay for them was \$7,000,000,000. This enormous expenditure was due, he said, to the lack of proper methods among the farmers as a whole. They do not market their crops economically. They lack organization. Their way of doing things is crude compared with the system of marketing prevailing in some other countries. He gave several interesting illustrations calculated to impress his audience with the fact that, while the consumer is paying an exorbitant price for the things the farmers raise, the money that should properly come to the farmers in the shape of legitimate profit finds its way mainly into the pockets of the middleman.

The truth about it, as this newspaper has heretofore pointed out, there is in this country a better distribution of profits on agricultural products than there is of the agricultural products themselves. Mr. Yoakum calls the trouble the high cost of marketing; we have been calling it the high cost of distribution. There is here a difference of terms only; no difference exists as to facts. The farmer gets a small price for his products; the consumer pays a big price for them; the difference is consumed midway in unnecessary hauling, unnecessary packing and repacking, in commissions and in wholesale and retail divisions of profit. It is too far from the producer to the consumer. The toll is too heavy. How can the distance and the toll be reduced?

Mr. Yoakum recommends the neighborhood markethouse system. This, he thinks, should play almost as important a part in this country in the future as the free school system has in the past. The neighborhood market should be cooperative in character. The system is in operation in Denmark. Thirty years ago the farmers of that country received only \$12,000,000 for their products. They began the organization of market societies. Now the same character of products bring in more than \$100,000,000. In other countries similar good results have followed organization and cooperation among the farmers.

We take it that these results come mostly through the educational influence of the market societies, but others than the farmers have yet to learn that one of the principal difficulties in the way of reasonable cost of living, and with it fair profits for farmer and necessary middlemen, is a loose method of distribution. The products of the farm do not flow in proper volume in the right direction. There are, to begin with, too many long hauls. The tendency of each locality is to go beyond its own agricultural district for supplies of an ordinary kind. There is hauling and counter-hauling for which blind disregard of the elementary law of supply and demand is accountable. There is much unnecessary transferring of vegetables and fruits between the East and the West, the North and the South. There is an inexcusable exhaustion of supplies here, an inexcusable glutting of the market there. The railroads encourage this by their anxiety to "make" traffic. The middlemen encourage it by their anxiety to make commissions and profits. The farmer is not interested beyond the first transaction; his price has been cut to provide for half of the extraordinary and unnecessary expenses attending bad distribution; the consumer pays the other half.

The country as a whole would be immeasurably benefited if railroad men in general would give serious thought to the problem Mr. Yoakum is striving to solve. It ought not to be easier for the average farmer to ship his products 500 miles than it is to ship them five miles, but common experience shows that it is. The scramble for "through business" is a demoralizing influence in distribution. So long as everything is rushed to the big cities, to be rushed by them to other big cities, to be rushed back to points on the line that have been passed and repassed in shipment already, finally to be distributed, perhaps, in a territory oversupplied, the high cost of marketing and the high cost of living will be pressing questions. Mr. Yoakum, evidently, sees where much of the trouble lies. It is to be hoped that he will not be content until he sees a remedy applied.

Commercial Santo Domingo

WHEN the United States arranged with the Dominican republic to take charge of its customs receipts, so as to facilitate payment of certain obligations to other nations, the sole purpose in view was the rehabilitation of the country's finances. Statistics covering the last fiscal year appear to do more than justify the course, and the report of the general receiver of Dominican customs, William E. Pulliam, is one on which Santo Domingo may base hopes of future prosperity. In view of the restlessness of Hayti, where revolution and counter revolutions now threaten cessation of agricultural and commercial activity, Dominicans can be congratulated because realization has come to them that little is to be gained by political contentions.

The year records a considerable increase in the sugar production, and this has helped to swell the exports, which amounted to more than \$17,000,000, an increase of almost \$5,000,000 over those of the year before. As for the customs collections, so essential to the proper administration of the republic, the efficient work of Mr. Pulliam and his staff resulted in a revenue increase of \$164,712; not a large sum when considered in relation to a large country, but considerable in the eyes of a Latin-American people who have not had the advantage of the best business methods.

Administrative affairs in Santo Domingo are now more satisfactory than they have been in years. There is no reason to believe that the disturbances in the neighboring republic will force themselves upon the Dominicans or interfere with trade. With American officials in charge of the custom houses there should be no tampering with port facilities, and it is to be hoped that the peaceful conditions prevailing may eventually have a soothing effect on Hayti.

Small Town Dramatic Companies

WHILE a great deal of attention is being paid to the proposed rehabilitation of the drama in the great cities, through the agency of "new theaters" and the establishment of "all-star" stock companies, the fact seems to be forgotten that throughout practically the entire history of the modern stage the dramatic profession, at its best, was recruited from the small town. The provincial theatrical company was the recognized school of acting as well as the feeder of the metropolitan stage during the long period of the "legitimate" drama's ascendancy. Almost precisely as the great metropolitan baseball teams of our day are recruited from the small-town clubs, the metropolitan stage for many years was recruited from the small-town stock companies.

In the opinion of many who take a deep interest in the movement looking to the restoration of all that was educational, elevating to taste and morally inspiring in the drama of the past, the work of rehabilitation should begin in the provincial stationary or traveling stock company. In other words, it is the belief of these people that popular demand for the revival of the "legitimate" drama, now making itself unmistakably felt here and there, must be cultivated in the smaller communities, and met in them, before the great cities can feel the full strength of the impulse toward a change. But it is not altogether the great city that must be considered, although the interests of the large centers of population will eventually be forwarded by the revision of present theatrical methods. Of much more consequence is it to the future of the nation that the small town shall have attention in this particular, since it is all essential that whatever is true and sound and lasting in stage instruction or in any other educational medium shall find its way to the very roots of the social system.

There is no question, apparently, with regard to the growth of the demand, in what is professionally called "the country," for stock companies and dramatic productions of the better class at reasonable prices. The very existence of this demand is encouraging. In the natural course of things the building up of local stock companies and the maintenance of theaters in the smaller communities that will produce standard plays, or new plays up to the standard, will result in the accomplishment by easy stages of the purposes the promoters of the "new theaters" have in view.

PRESIDENT TAFT has cleaned up the last Republican platform so well that the framers of the next one may be induced to throw in a few extra planks.

No Dismissal for Dr. Wiley

THERE can be no question that public opinion has been the determining factor in the Wiley case. Secretary Wilson's report is now in the hands of the President, and while its nature has not yet been fully disclosed, enough is known concerning its contents to remove all doubt with regard to the retention of the present head of the chemistry bureau. The charges made by the committee, that Dr. Wiley overstepped his authority in relation to the employment of Dr. Rusby, are upheld by the secretary of agriculture, but the excellent services of Dr. Wiley in the past and his promise of usefulness in the future lead his superior to recommend that he be admonished rather than dismissed.

It would not be true to say that there is unanimity of public opinion with regard to Dr. Wiley's methods. The belief prevails to a considerable degree that he has overstepped his authority in other respects and on other occasions. This belief is by no means confined to those who have been unfavorably affected by his activities. Moreover, a very large, law-abiding and respectable element of the population dissents positively from the view that the federal government, through the medium of any of its offices or any of its officials, should have such power of decision as would enable it to harass or to crush a private industry without a hearing in the courts. But there seems to be a general conviction, nevertheless, that Dr. Wiley's administration of the bureau of chemistry has been honest, painstaking and, in checking the tendency toward recklessness and adulteration in food preparation, widely effective.

On the finding of the committee, Attorney-General Wickersham recommended that the chief chemist's punishment should be "condign." There appears to be something about this word that gives it a meaning more or less terrible to the average person. The dictionary, however, defines it simply as "deserved" or "merited." President Taft, therefore, need not suffer from any embarrassment in disposing of the Wiley matter. The doctor may very properly be admonished to keep hereafter strictly within the bounds of his authority. This, no doubt, will be acceptable to the attorney-general as "condign" punishment while public opinion will probably be quite content to see the entire matter so ended.

MR. BRYAN was not mentioned in the recent Nebraska Democratic convention. Yet Mr. Bryan is mentioned so often elsewhere that he probably does not notice if they try to conceal it at home.

URBAN communities at tide water, with adjacent marsh lands, have peculiar problems of sanitation and drainage to settle, as population increases and overflows into regions nearest to the stream or streams that find their tidal outlets in the metropolitan area. Solution of these problems often involves clashing between federal and state authorities; more often it makes necessary state legislation by which the larger metropolitan area can be handled by a commission with authority to act in all the communities affected. Greater Boston is an area threatened by numerous streams finding their way into the harbor through regions steadily being reclaimed either for residence or manufacturing. Much of the territory drained by the Mystic is under the control of the metropolitan park commission, and has been protected from pollution. A conspicuous recent betterment of conditions in this region was carried out near Medford, where dredging not only furnished a swifter current but provided material for expanded park lands. Since the development of the Charles river as a part of the metropolitan park system growth of vegetation and the accumulations incident on constant use by picnickers and luncheon parties have been such as to point the need of extensive if shallow dredging in the Newton and Wellesley reaches of this stream, if it is to retain its present beauty and charm.

The latest Boston experiment in river purification is that now

River Cleansing in Metropolitan Areas

made possible in the Neponset by act of the Legislature and committed to the supervision of the state board of health. As in other enterprises of the kind, the expense is to be shared equally by the commonwealth and the cities and towns affected. Deepening, widening, straightening, cleansing from accumulations of filth—this is the task devolving upon the agents employed. The motive is betterment of the welfare aspect of an environment that is esthetically charming, but that has been impaired by man's industry and his interference with tidal flow. The general problem involved is one that is rightly considered among the most serious facing urban planners and administrators. Rivers cannot be allowed to become open sewers. Communities on the upper waters cannot be permitted to injure those lower down. Eternal vigilance is the price of exemption from untoward results caused by uses of the rivers for ends good in themselves but having secondary results that are objectionable.

Gov. HOKE SMITH insists that he is needed in the state more than he is needed in the Senate. The Senate might do worse than to take this as another hint to adjourn.

THE supreme engineering undertakings involved in the construction of the Panama canal are, of course, the Culebra cut and the Gatun dam and locks. Work on these is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. The former, upon the completion of which everything else is dependent, it is now estimated, will be finished nearly two years in advance of the time set for the official opening of the waterway. This estimate is made regardless of all reasonable allowances for landslides and other unforeseen difficulties and delays. It is anticipated confidently that the dam and locks will be completed at the same time. All of which means that in little more than a year and a half from the present time passage through the canal from ocean to ocean will be possible.

Tables published by the Canal Record show among other things the remarkable progress made in excavation beyond that which seemed to mark the limit at the beginning. The amount of excavation has been increasing each year, a result accounted for by improvements in machinery and in the effectiveness of the working force. Thus the excavation has now increased more than 2,000,000 cubic yards over that of two or three years ago. In other words, as the bulletin points out, notwithstanding delays caused by slides and inconveniences of transportation due to increasing depth of the cut, greater efficiency on the part of men and machinery results in greater yardage of excavation each year.

It is not an easy matter to convey in figures the stupendous character of the Culebra cut. They show, however, that a total of 65,514,865 cubic yards have thus far been removed, leaving 18,671,865 to be excavated. The dimensions of the canal itself, taken in connection with the fact that it passes practically through a mountain, afford a better general idea of the work already accomplished and the work to be accomplished than can any figures having to do with details, even when these details assume the proportions of the Culebra excavation and the Gatun masonry.

A satisfying phase of the latest reports from the Canal Zone is the fact that they show how unerringly Colonel Goethals and his assistants have planned and executed the work in each division. There has been scarcely the slightest deviation from the original calculations. The phase claiming greatest admiration, however, is the discipline observed among the workers, a discipline, by the way, that has brought into existence in this gigantic enterprise an esprit de corps and good feeling that promise tremendous results from organization of all kinds in the future. One need not look back to the horrors of Suez canal construction to see and appreciate, in this respect, the distance we have traveled in a few years.

THE next great spectacle will be the durbar, but London cannot sell window places for it.

AS THE plans of the administrators of the three principal steam railroads that touch Boston develop it is apparent that their working alliance is to bring to pass many economies of operation and decided improvement of the service. Investors are interested in the one result, patrons in the other. More through traffic from New York to northern and eastern New England is to come via New Haven and Springfield and Worcester than via New Haven, Providence and Boston. By construction of missing links and by new compacts the Boston & Maine is to tap Springfield via the Massachusetts Central and thus find outlets to the south and west. In western Massachusetts and in Vermont deals between the Albany and the other roads are to give them more traffic and business. Southern Massachusetts and Rhode Island are to have a better service from the new Ashland-Franklin circuit over the New Haven and the Albany tracks. A process of linking and looping is under way that means steadier use of old trackage, construction of some new short lines and a maximum of employment of equipment.

Bostonians are especially interested in the proposed combination of the Needham circuit of the New Haven and the Newton circuit of the Albany road and in the coming extensive use of the Albany's tracks in the direction of South Framingham by the New Haven's suburban trains. Here is forecast a process of binding together of interurban traffic in towns to the south and west of Boston and on the outer rim of the metropolitan circle which many dwellers in Greater Boston hope to see go on generally and in towns nearer the Hub. So far as passenger traffic is concerned, this process is partially accomplished now by the electric roads; but there are striking gaps. The time seems to be coming, however, when both freight and express matter as well as persons will be able to circulate freely in the Greater Boston area without first being transported into Boston and then out again. Movement should be along peripheral as well as radial lines.

Should the present working alliance of the three roads in harmonious trackage rights take on new forms of economy, simplification of routing, swift transit from place of entraining to destination, use of interchangeable mileage tickets and greater facilities of travel, no one will object.

GOVERNOR WILSON, at all events, can point to Passaic as a community whose citizenship is alive to the issues of the hour.

Completing the Culebra Cut

Looping and Linking the Railways